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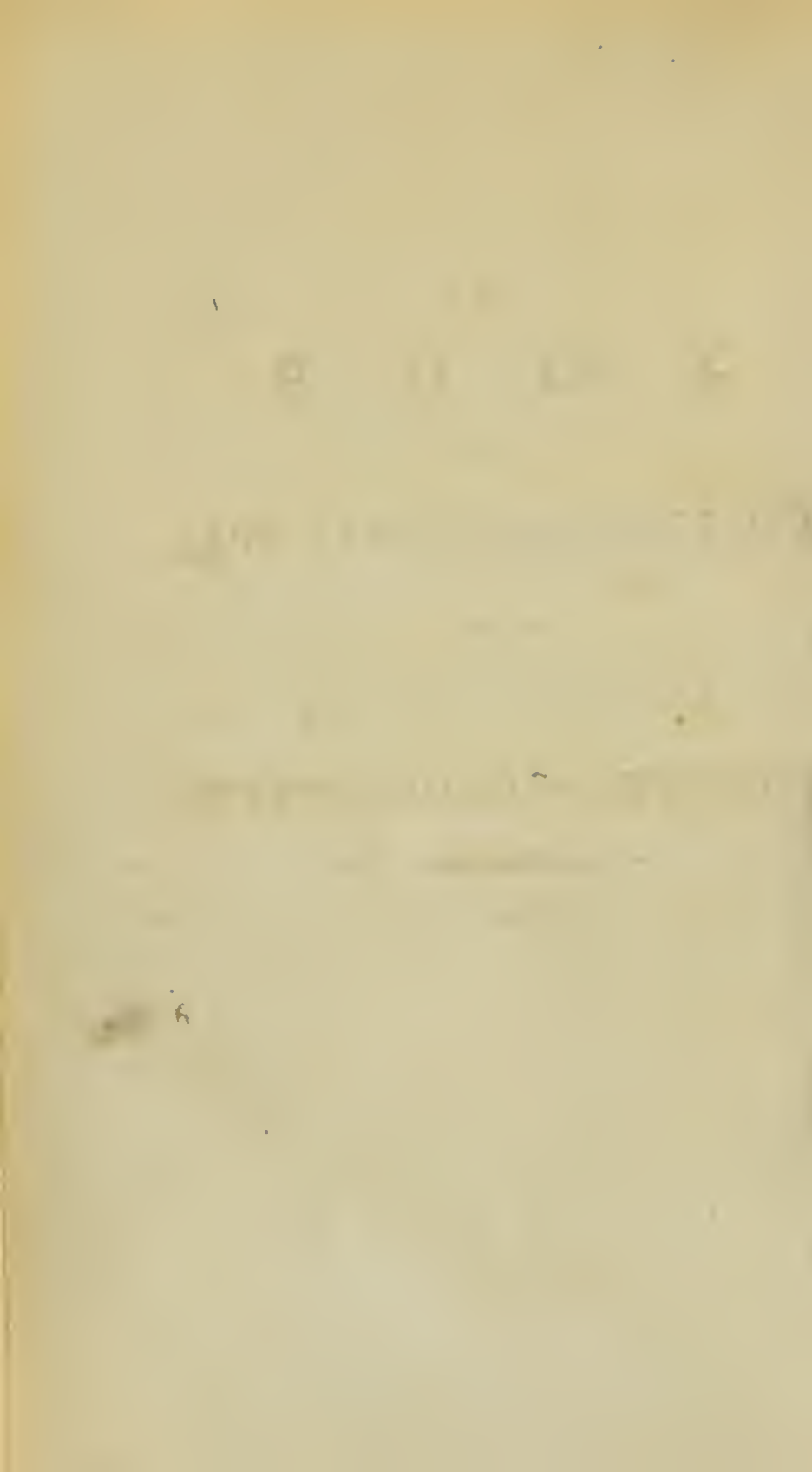
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A  
T O U R  
T O  
CHELTENHAM ROYAL SPA;  
O R,  
A DISPLAY OF THE  
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

---

[Price 2s.]



A T O U R  
T O T H E  
ROYAL SPA at CHELTENHAM;  
O R,  
Gloucestershire displayed.

CONTAINING  
AN ACCOUNT OF CHELTENHAM,  
IN ITS IMPROVED STATE;

I T S  
MINERAL WATERS, | AMUSEMENTS,  
PUBLIC WALKS, | ENVIRONS, &c.

T H E  
NATURAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY AND  
CITY OF GLOUCESTER,

AND THE TOWNS OF  
CIRENCESTER, | TEWKESBURY,  
TETBURY, | FAIRFORD, &c.

A CORRECT ITINERARY FROM CHELTENHAM;

AND AN ACCOUNT OF  
The Posts to and from Gloucester and Cheltenham.

The Whole interspersed with Explanatory  
*Historical, Chronological, and Genealogical NOTES.*

B Y  
SIMEON MOREAU, M. C. CHELTENHAM.

*The FIFTH EDITION. To which is prefixed,*

A N A C C O U N T O F  
The ROYAL VISIT to Cheltenham in 1788.

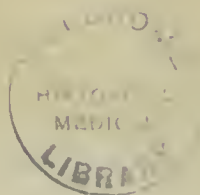
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B A T H:

Printed for the AUTHOR, by R. CRUTTWELL;  
And sold by Him, and all the Bookfellers in Bath; S. HARWARD, at  
Cheltenham and Gloucester; J. WILTON, Tewkesbury;  
Also by C. DILLY, Poultry; J. WALTER, Charing-Cross; and  
J. STOCKDALE, Piccadilly, London.

M DCC LXXXIX.

1922





## PREFATORY ADDRESS.

FROM a remark, "That the generality of Prefaces are either not read, not worth reading, or written with a design to prepossess the Reader in favour of the Work;" I should not have addressed the Public, did not the nature of it require that I should inform them, that the facts here offered to their notice are advanced on the authority of

Sir Robert Atkyns,	Percy,
Dr. Blair,	Rudder,
Brompton,	Rymer,
Camden,	Salmon,
Chambers,	Sandford,
Collier,	Selden,
Collins,	Somner,
Coke,	Spelman,
Dugdale,	Speed,
Gervase,	Tanner,
Gough,	Sir William Temple,
Heming,	Tindal's Rapin,
Hoveden,	Dr. Trusler,
Ogilby,	Sir B. Whitelock, &c.

Besides the learned Authors mentioned in the Account of the Water; and several Manuscript Informations, Historical and Medical, which I have been favoured with from different Friends; whereby

whereby the Idea that Mineral Waters cannot be used without Danger by Persons afflicted with Nervous Disorders is confuted; the contrary proved; and the necessity of Warm Bathing (previous to and while drinking them in all Rheumatic and Scorbutic Cafes) particularly recommended.

The Roads in the Itinerary are laid down according to the latest Surveys, many from my own Knowledge; and every other Information that could be thought of is inserted, to render the whole not only a useful Pocket Guide to those who wish to drink the Cheltenham Water on the Spot, (the only certain Way of reaping Benefit from it) but of general Entertainment and Instruction, especially to young Minds; as by a slight Attention to the Notes, they may here acquire a competent Knowledge of many of the most interesting Historical Facts, as well as Political and commercial Occurrences, in the British History.

If, however, the candid Reader should perceive any Errors in point of Chronology, &c. to have found their way into this Book, a communication of them corrected (addressed to Mr. Cruttwell in Bath) will be thankfully attended to, by

S. MOREAU.

BATH, May 1, 1789.

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The Notes contain the History of the Establishment of the British Navy, and of the Woollen and some other Manufactures and Arts in this Kingdom; Descent of the present Royal Family; besides many of the principal events in English History.

### *Directions for placing the Plates.*

The View from the Bridge to face the Title.

That from the Serpentine Walk, to face page 22.

The Plate of the Medal to face page 8, before the Account of the County of Gloucester.





ACCOUNT OF  
THE ROYAL VISIT  
TO  
CHELTENHAM SPA,  
JULY 1788.

---

**H**IS Majesty having been advised by Sir George Baker to drink the Cheltenham water on the spot, Earl Fauconberg's house on Bay's-Hill was fitted up for the Royal reception; and on Saturday July 12th, 1788, about five in the afternoon, their Majesties, accompanied by the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, and Princess Elizabeth, and attended by Lady Viscountess Weymouth, the Hon. Colonel Digby, and Colonel Gwynne, arrived at this delightful spot; where they were  
received

received by the Earl and Countess of Courtown, who had been some time at Cheltenham previous to the intended visit.

Every demonstration of universal joy was shewn on the occasion;---bells ringing, a general illumination, and music parading the streets, were only the outward shew of the heartfelt satisfaction which the inhabitants experienced; by whom every possible measure was adopted and pursued to prevent any interruption of happiness during the Royal residence at this place.

The next day their Majesties and the Princesses attended divine service in the parish-church, where three pews had, by command, been fitted up for them in a plain but neat manner. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, and the sermon preached by the Right Reverend Dr. Halifax, Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

In the afternoon their Majesties walked into the town, and visited the Rooms:—And the promenade at the Well would have been brilliant, had not the rain prevented it.

On Monday the 14th, his Majesty began drinking the water, and was at the Well a little after  
six

six o'clock in the morning, which was afterwards his usual hour. After breakfast he rode out, attended by Col. Digby and Col. Gwynne, and so in general continued to do during his stay; occasionally visiting the places most worthy notice in the neighbourhood, among which were,

Sudley-Castle, the property of Lord Rivers  
 Oakley-Park, the seat of Earl Bathurst  
 The Tunnel,\* which unites the Severn with the  
     Thames  
 Dowdeswell  
 Southam  
 Birdlip  
 Painswick  
 Hewlet's  
 Charlton-Kings, the seat of Mr. Hunt  
 Sandiwell, Mrs. Tracey's  
 Rencomb, the Bishop of Salisbury's  
 Crome, the Earl of Coventry's  
 Matson, Mr. Selwyn's  
 Tewkesbury and its environs, &c. &c.

\* This subterraneous canal was opened for the passage of boats on the 22d of April 1789, when four barges laden with coals passed under Sapperton-Hill and Hayley-Wood, to Cirencester, from the Severn. A particular account of the process in making this trunk is given in p. 142 et seq.

July 24th, their Majesties went to Gloucester, and were received at the Bishop's Palace, and there addressed by the Mayor and Corporation; and on Sunday the 27th they attended divine service at the Cathedral.

August 1st, His Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived, on a visit to their Majesties, with whom in the evening he went to the play. A general illumination also took place on this occasion. On the morrow the Royal Family went to Hartlebury Castle, the seat of the Right Reverend Dr. Hurd, Lord Bishop of Worcester; and after their return, his Royal Highness sat off for London. The house he inhabited during his short stay, was a Wooden House, originally erected in the town, but removed entire to Bay's-Hill for his accommodation: it has been since brought back to a spot near the road, opposite Church-Mead.

July 30th, the Mayor, Recorder, and Corporation of Bristol addressed his Majesty; as did the Mayor, Town-Clerk, and Justices of Bath on August 5th; in the afternoon of which day their Majesties and the Princesses sat out for Worcester, to be present at the Meeting of the Three Choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford, which began

began August 6th, and was on this occasion more numerously attended than ever before was known; insomuch, that notwithstanding the extraordinary expences the Stewards were at to procure a fuller band than usual, &c. they were enabled to make a saving of 500l. for the Charity. The Royal residence was at the Episcopal Palace, where his Majesty received the Address of the Corporation; and on Saturday returned to Cheltenham, and went in the evening to the play.

Thursday August 14th, their Majesties went to Hill-House, the seat of Sir George Paul, bart. and to Woodchester-Park, the seat of Lord Ducie, where the whole process of the woollen manufactory was shewn and explained to them. It is said, sixty thousand people were assembled at the above places, and on the road.

On Friday evening there was a very full drawing-room at the Well, previous to their Majesties going the third time to the play; and at eight o'clock on Saturday morning August 16th, their Majesties quitted Cheltenham; when the Gentlemen being all drawn up on the parade before Byrch's Coffee-House to pay their silent respects on the occasion, the two bands of music, that  
 belonging

belonging to Lord Harington's regiment (which had been sent here to play every evening during the promenade in the Walks\*) and the town band, playing "*God save the King*," their Majesties gave an additional mark of the very great condescension which they had shewn ever since their arrival; for proceeding only a foot-pace, while they passed the company, they most graciously bowed to them, and gave reason to think that the regret on their quitting the place was equally felt on all sides. Every heart glowed with rapture as they passed; and all united in the general shout of

"God save the King!

"Long live the King!

"May the King live for ever!"

Indeed, nothing could have been more pleasing than to behold a Sovereign, at nearly a hundred miles distant from the capital, enjoying the blessings of private life among his subjects, without a single guard!---nor did he want any, for every one by his respect and affection for his person sufficiently testified, that he was ready if needful to protect him.

\* Their Majesties received those of the Nobility who came to Cheltenham to pay their respects to them, on the Walks.

The inhabitants of the county of Gloucester, indeed, considering themselves particularly and signally honoured by his Majesty's residence at Cheltenham, unattended with the retinue of royalty, and reposing the safety of his person in the love of his people; greatly favoured with witnessing the truth of what fame had reported of the endearing condescensions and engaging tenderesses of his Majesty, the Queen, and amiable Princesses; highly delighted with the opportunities of observing with their own eyes the example set by their Majesties of conjugal felicity and domestic enjoyment; and supremely gratified with tracing the source of his Majesty's just and mild government in the benignity of his royal disposition; will ever feel, with the warmest satisfaction and most inexpressible joy, the impressions which these observations made on their affections.

---

Before his Majesty's departure, he ordered a well to be sunk near Lord Fauconberg's, to procure a supply of fresh water for the house; but at the depth of about fifty-two feet a spring of mineral water was discovered, which proved on examination to be similar to the old well. A pump  
was

was accordingly placed in it, and it was opened for the use of the company the beginning of September, and called *the King's Well*, and found to have the same effect with the other water, though some say rather stronger. As the water of this spring is very plentiful, there will never in future be wanting a sufficient supply for any number of people that may resort to this place.

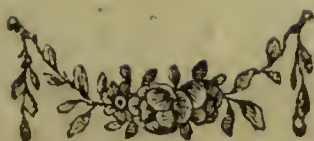
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To commemorate the Royal Visit to Cheltenham, and his Majesty's late recovery, Mr. MOREAU, M. C. caused a Medal to be struck, of which the annexed plate is a representation. It has been presented in gold by the Earl of Courtoun to their Majesties, and to the Princesses who accompanied their Royal Parents, in silver---also to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York; to the British Museum, and to the two Universities. The dye was sunk by Mr. Hancock of Birmingham, and the medals stricken by him and Mr. Plupson, and do great credit to them both, being reckoned a very capital performance. The figure of Hygeia (the Goddess of Health) is beautiful, and the medallion of his Majesty on the pillar of health is thought a striking likeness.









OF THE  
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

**G**LOUCESTERSHIRE is so called from Gloucester, its capital, a handsome city, and Scire, a Saxon word, signifying a division. The inhabitants of this county, and of Oxfordshire, were called by the Romans Dobuni,\* (from Duffen, deep or low; or Dofu, a fat soil) by which word was meant the inhabitants of the vale country; but as they increased and removed to the higher lands, being still considered as the same people of the vale whence they came, so they re-

\* The Dobuni, called also Bodunni by Dio, submitted to the Romans under Plautius, anno 43, (eighty-five years after Julius Cæsar's first descent) at which time Cogidunus was their King. Ostorius, (who, anno 51, succeeded Plautius) in order to preserve the Roman conquests on the Severn from the incursions of the Silures, permitted him to keep possession of the counties of Gloucester and Oxford, and also added some other Belgic colonies to his government. This politic expedient succeeded to his wish, by fomenting divisions among the Britons, and attaching a powerful Prince to his interest, which the worst of circumstances could not prevail on him to abandon,

N. B. Cæsar implies Emperor. — Kayser in German is an Emperor,

B

tained

tained the same name; but between the Severn and the Wye were seated part of the Silures, or inhabitants of South Wales. The Saxons at first gave the people of this county the name of Wicces, in Latin Wiccii, a German appellation, from their dwelling near a creek of the sea; wic in that language denoting a creek. It was afterwards changed by them to Gleaucestreschire, from Gleau—fair;

Cester—a fortified place; rather Castrum a Camp;

Schire—(Saxon) a part cut off or divided from; whence the English word Shearing.

This county (which has three grand divisions; the Cotswold country, the Vale, and the Forest of Dean, hereafter described) lies in the Oxford Circuit, and is bounded on the N. W. by Herefordshire, E. by Oxfordshire and a small part of Berkshire, S. by Wiltshire, W. by part of Somersetshire, the Bristol Channel, and Monmouthshire.

Its length from the parish of Clifford Chambers, near Stratford upon Avon, to Clifton on the Bristol Avon, beyond the city of Bristol, in a S. W. direction, is about 70 statute miles. Its breadth from Lechlade, north-westward, to Preston in Botloe Hundred, about forty statute miles. It is 200 miles in circumference; and contains about 1,100,000 acres, 28 hundreds, 3 boroughs,\* 289 parishes, and 28 market-towns.

\* Gloucester, Tewkesbury, and Cirencester.

A vast

A vast range of hills, covered with wood in many parts on the N. W. side adjoining to the vale, reaches from Campden on the borders of Warwickshire and Worcestershire, to Lansdown, near Bath, through the county lengthwise, a little obliquely with the course of the Severn, dividing not very unequally the vale and the forest part of the county from the Cotswold; and there is no possibility of passing directly from Oxfordshire, Berkshire, or Wiltshire, into this vale, without descending one of the hills of this great chain, many of which take their names from the parishes in or near which they lie.

### The turnpike-road

From London to Worcester	} Leads down	Broadway-hill
Through Oxford to Gloucester		Crickley-hill } & Dowdeswell }
Through Cirencester to Gloucester		Birdlip-hill
Stow on the Wold to Tewkesbury		Stanway-hill
Cirencester to Cheltenham		Windas-hill } and Birdlip }
Bath to Gloucester		Frocester-hill
Oxford to Bath		Fryson-hill
Oxford to Bristol		Sodbury-hill
The East part of the county to either of the passages over the Severn at Framilode or Newnham		Rodborough- hill
Cirencester to Wotton —		Wotton-hill
— to Dursley —		Dursley-hill
— to Berkley —		Stinchcombe- hill
And the great road from London to Bristol —		Togg-hill,

which is 13 miles from Chippenham, and 12½ from Bristol.

By this road it is 116½ miles from London to Bristol; through Bath 120 miles. Yet this last is the most travelled, both for the conveniency of passengers, &c. to Bath, and on account of the steepness of Togg-hill.

The further account of this shire, its produce, manufactures, trade, &c. as also of the principal places in it, and those worth seeing at a convenient distance, will be found after that of Cheltenham; which I have endeavoured to give in as satisfactory, though concise a manner as possible.



CHEL TENHAM,



CHELTENHAM, *formerly* CHILTENHAM,  
CHELTHAM, *and* CHINTENHAM.

**L**ITTLE can be said with certainty of the derivation of the name of this place: some say it is from a brook which rises in the parish of Dowdeswell, and takes its course on the south-side of the town, the proper name of which brook they suppose to be Chilt; others again, that it may be taken from Chylc or Cylc, the Anglo-Saxon for clay; according to this acceptation it signifies a village or town of clay, perhaps so called from the soil in some parts of it; or the buildings being first made of earth or clay, before the Saxons had learnt the art of brick-making; and is the more credible, as there are people in Cheltenham who remember when there were very few brick houses in it.

The following appears to be the most probable: *Chilt*, in the Saxon, signifies an *elevated place*, or, *place rising to an eminence*.

*Ham*, *Haam*, as also *Heym*, in the German, a *House* or *Home*; a *Monastery* or *Minster*, a *Farm*, *City*, or *Village*, and generally any place assigned for abode, and fit for shelter; particularly such as are situated on the bend of a river, as this is on the Chilt. If by *Ham* is meant a place of shelter, it may be the town under the rising ground, or hills, and on the bend of the river.

If Chiltenham derives its name from the monastery mentioned by Tanner in his *Notitia Monastica*, p. 142, to have been here anno 803, (of which more at large in the account of the religious houses in this county) it must have been situated on one of the elevated spots near the town.

The Chilt running hence through Bodington, four miles west of Cheltenham, and five south of Tewkesbury, on the turnpike road between these two places, empties itself into the Severn at Wainload Bridge, a mile below the Haw Passage, seven miles from Cheltenham, and ten from its source.

This town lies in the hundred of the same name,

- 10 miles N. E. of the city of Gloucester
- 15 ——— N. of Cirencester
- 41 ——— from Oxford
- 9 ——— from Tewkesbury
- 39½ ——— from Hereford by Ross
- 44 ——— from ditto by Ledbury
- 34 ——— from Monmouth
- 25 ——— from Worcester
- 46 ——— from Bristol
- 48 ——— from Bath, [*it is only 45 the new road by Rodborough and Birdlip*]

and 100 miles almost due W. from London: from all which places there are turnpike roads to it.

The parish stands in a sandy vale, on the north side of a high ridge of hills, composed of soft white granulated rocks, that partly dissolve in acids, lying on the town side quite bare; and consists of  
five

five hamlets besides the town, placed at the S.W. extremity of the extensive and delightful vale of Evesholme or Evesham, called Esham. This district, being by way of distinction called the Vale of Gloucester, from its vicinity to that city, is almost surrounded by the Cotswold Hills, and by them defended from the chilling northern and easterly blasts, to which it would otherwise be exposed; so that few towns, if any, in England or elsewhere, can be said to excel this in point of situation. It is in consequence justly admired by all who frequent it, for the benefit of its Mineral Water, [of this more at large in another place] the virtues of which surpass any other of its kind perhaps in the world; and from the surprising cures wrought by it within these few years, is getting into the highest and most deserved repute. As all that a noble, rich, nitrous water, with a fine healthy clear air, and dry situation, fitted for pleasure and diversion in the summer, can do, may be expected, and generally is found, here.

The parish being large, (ten miles in compass) the soil is various; to the eastward a very loose whitish sand, westward a strong clay, [chyle] south a fine rich loam, and in other parts a mixture of loam and sand.

The country hereabout produces wood in plenty for timber and fuel; and abounds with grain, pulse, vegetables of all kinds remarkably good, cattle, poultry, and game. The water in the town is not so hard, nor so fully charged with calcarious earth,  
as

as has been represented, being used for every common purpose; though were it hard, the brook water might be had with very little trouble.

In *Domesday Book*\* this manor stands under the title of *Terra Regis*, and is thus recorded:

“ King

\* *Domesday Book* (Saxon *Domboc* or *Doomboc*, or the *Survey of England*) the most venerable record in the kingdom, so called, or *Judgment Book*, because all persons were included in it, and whoever was by this book recorded to be the lawful owner of any land, he was deemed so in all courts; and no proof or evidence might be admitted to the contrary. It was begun in 1081, and completed in 1086, by order of William the Conqueror, and is still used to determine whether tenures are of ancient demesne or not. King Alfred, about the year 900, composed a book of the like nature, which was in some measure a pattern for this.

The *Pound* mentioned in this book, for reserved rent, was the weight of a pound of silver of twelve ounces; the *Shilling*, twelve-pence, equal in weight to something more than our three shillings. Thus the Norman Pound (or twenty such shillings) was worth 3l. 2s. sterling of our present money.

The Saxon Pound, forty-eight shillings, of five pence each. This penny was three times the weight of our silver penny, so the shilling was worth fifteen-pence of our money; and the pound forty-eight shillings, equal to 3l. 12s. sterling.

There were no shillings coined in this kingdom till the year 1504, 19th Henry VII. The penny was the only current silver coin till the reign of King John, when the silver half and quarter penny were introduced. Edward III. 1353, began to coin larger pieces, which, from their size, were called groats. 4th Edward VI. 1551, crowns and half-crowns were first coined.

The *Mark* was two-thirds of the pound of silver, or twice the value of a pound sterling.

According

“ King Edward (the Confessor) held Chintenhām;—there were  $8\frac{1}{2}$  Hides.

“ Reinbald

According to Sir Robert Atkyns, the true method of calculating what proportion the value of silver, at the time of the survey, bore to its present value, is according to the rate of necessaries on which we subsist. Thus, taking wheat corn as the most necessary, its value in several ages will serve as an estimate. A bushel of wheat, soon after the Norman Conquest, was sold for 1d. or 3d. sterling. Now, if we value the bushel, on an average, at 4s. or forty-eight pence sterling, it is sixteen times dearer than six or seven hundred years ago. Hence we may conclude, that a man might in those days live as well on 20s. a year of our money, as on 16l. a year now; and 2l. of their money would buy as much wheat as 96l. sterling, when wheat is at 4s. a bushel; and so in proportion.

The first assize of bread, proclaimed throughout the kingdom, was in 1202, 3d John, who first settled the rates and measures for wine, bread, cloth, and such necessaries.

*Some Explanation of the terms used in Domesday Book.*

**VILLEINS.** This tenure was instituted by William the Conqueror; Villenage was of two sorts:—

1st. Pure Villenage, or a state of servitude, which some were subject to from their birth, and from whom uncertain and indeterminate service was due to the Lord. The successors to these Bond-men or Villeins, are the Copyholders; who, though time has dealt favourably with them in other respects, yet they still retain one mark of their original servitude: for as of old the former were not reckoned as members of the Commonwealth, but part and parcel of the owner's substance, so were they therefore excluded from any share in the legislature, and their successors still continue without any right to vote at elections by virtue of their copyholds.

2dly. Villenage by tenure; by which the tenant was bound to perform certain services agreed upon between him and his Lord; such as ploughing his ground, reaping his corn, &c. and is supposed to be the sort here mentioned.

**BORDARS.**

“Reinbald\* held  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Hide, which belongs to the Abbey of Tewkesbury. There were three plough

**BORDARS.** Bordarii were such as held a cottage, or some small parcel of land, on condition of supplying the Lord with poultry, eggs, and other small provisions for his board and entertainment; hence such tenures were formerly called Board Lands, now Demesnes. Some lands in the parish of Fulham, and elsewhere, are still held of the Bishop of London by this service; the tenants paying 6d. per acre, in lieu of finding provision for their Lord's table.

**SERVI.** \*Servi and Ancillæ, men and women servants, were pure villeins, living under the arbitrary discretion of the Lord, and received their wages accordingly.

**LIBERI HOMINES**—might dispose of their estates without leave of their Lords.

**RADCHENISTRES.** Expressed in Domboc Free-Men.

**SOCHS or SOCHMANNE.** A certain number of Free Socmen appears to have been necessary to every Lord of a Manor; for holding the pleas of the Manor Court; which the Saxons called Soke or Soc, signifying a franchise, or jurisdiction to which a franchise was annexed. Hence some derive the terms Socmen and Socage.

**COLIBERTI.** Men who held in free Socage, whom we sometimes meet with under the names of Conditionales and Coloni; from a corruption of which last word that of Clown is supposed to be derived.

**HIDE.** In antient customs a quantity of land, consisting of as much as could be tilled with a single plough. Bede calls it Familiæ, or a sufficient quantity for the ordinary use of one family. Compton says it contains 100 acres, and that eight Hides made a Knight's fee. In antient manuscripts it is fixed at 120 acres; though Sir Edward Coke notes, that a Knight's Fee, a Hide, or Plough Land, a Yard Land, or an Oxfang of Land, do not contain any determinate number of acres.

William

plough tillages in demesne, and twenty villeins, and ten bordars, and seven Servi, with eighteen plough tillages. There are two mills of 11s. 3d.

“ King William’s Steward added to this manor two bordars, and four villains, and three mills, of which two are the King’s, and the third the Steward’s; and there is one plough-tillage more. In the time of King Edward it paid 9l. 5s. and 3000 loaves for the King’s dogs. It now (reign of William the Conqueror) pays 20l. and 20 cows, and 20 hogs, and 16s. in lieu of bread.”

William of Malmſbury ſays, 1 Yard-land contains 24 acres; 1 Hide, 4 yard lands, or 96 acres; 1 Knight’s Fee, 5 hides, or 480 acres; others ſay 12 hides.

Virgata Terra, or Virga, (yard-land) differs much according to the place; at Wimbledon in Surry, it is only 15 acres, but in other counties 20, 24, 30, and in ſome 40 and 45 acres.

\* Reinbald, or Rumbald, was Dean of the Collegiate Church of Cirenceſter, and in 1065, 23d of Edward the Confefſor, Chancellor of England, and ſet his hand as a witneſs, ſubſcribing himſelf ſuch, to the Charter of Privileges granted by that King to the Abbey of Weſtminſter. Rumbald lies buried in the body of the church of Cirenceſter, with an inſcription on his grave ſtone, “ Rumbald lies here.”



OWNERS

## OWNERS of CHELTENHAM.

THE town of Cheltenham\* was in the reign of William the Conqueror vested in the Crown, but belonged to Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, 1st of King John, 1199, with whom he exchanged it for other lands.

3d Henry III. 1219, the manor and hundred were granted to William Long Espée, (Longsword, a natural son of Henry II. by Fair Rosamond) who became Earl of Salisbury in right of his wife Elizabeth, only daughter to William, son of Patrick d'Eurieux, first Earl of Salisbury.

In the 7th of same reign he leased the benefit of the markets, fairs, and hundreds of Cheltenham to the inhabitants of the town; which lease was renewed at a certain reserved rent three years after.

Said William dying possessed of it, 10th Henry III. 1226, was succeeded by his son William, who had his estates seized for going out of the kingdom without leave from the king, and in 1250 was slain by the Saracens: his only son dying an infant, the title became extinct, and fell to the crown.

27th Henry III. 1243, the manor of Cheltham was granted in dower to his Queen Eleanor, daughter to the Earl of Provence in France; and, according to the records, the Bishop of Hereford

\* It was an antient Demefne, and enjoyed great privileges.

appears to have been seized of it in the third of said reign ; in the 36th of which, 1252, the Abbey of Fischamp in Normandy became possessed of the manors of Cheltenham and Sclaughtre, and the hundreds of Cheltenham and Salesmansberrie; with free warren, by purchase and exchange of lands in Winchelsea and Rye in Suffex; and their right to those and other great privileges which they enjoyed therein, was allowed 15th Edward I. 1287; who, three years after, granted them his licence to sell those manors and hundreds.

2d Edward, 1309, John Limel died, seized of this manor, which it is apprehended he held by lease only.

It afterwards belonged to the Priory of Montbury, an alien monastery in Normandy; but the lands of all alien monasteries being vested in the crown by act of parliament, 1415, 2d of Henry III. the manor and hundred of Cheltenham were granted to the Nunnery of Sion in Middlesex. Maud, the abbess, to confirm her title, 1444, 22d Henry VI. levied a fine thereof, and received a fuller confirmation of it, 1461, 1st Edward IV.

In the fourth year of same reign, 1465, Sir Maurice Berkeley, (brother to James the 5th Lord Berkeley) who in 1460 was seized of the castle and manor of Beverston\* in this county, held this

\* Beverston Castle, one mile N. E. of Tetbury, is said to have been built in the reign of Edward III. by Thomas Earl of Berkeley, (but was only repaired at that time) out of the ransom of the prisoners he took at the battle of Poitiers, under Edward the Black Prince.

manor, &c. also by lease, it is supposed, from the Abbess of Sion, as that nunnery was possessed of it at the time of its dissolution,\* in the general sweep made by Henry VIII. 1540, when it came to the crown, and so continued till 1608, 5th of James I. when it was granted to Wm. Dutton,† esq; and from him has descended to James Dutton, esq; the present lord of the manor, who May 11, 1784, was created an English Peer by the title of Lord Shireborne, and before his creation was one of the Representatives of the county of Gloucester in Parliament, as many of his ancestors had been. He is the 23d in lineal descent from Hudart, or Odart, the Norman, (who, with his five brothers, Nigel and four others, came over at the time of the conquest, 1066, with Hugh Lupus|| earl of Chester)

\* At that time the annual revenues of the abbey of Sion amounted to 1944l. 11s. 11½d. and the King delighted so much in the situation, that he kept it to himself. Queen Mary settled Nuns in it again, but they were expelled first of Queen Elizabeth, with permission to carry their treasure along with them. It now belongs to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, by marriage of his father with the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Hertford, afterwards 7th Duke of Somerset, who gave it to her. To him it came from his father Charles the 6th Duke, who married Lady Elizabeth Percy, sole daughter and heiress to Joceline Percy the 11th and last Earl of Northumberland, to whose grandfather Henry it had been granted by King James I.

† Son of Thomas Dutton, esq; who in 1553 purchased the manor, with the rectory and advowson of Shireborne, of Sir Christopher Alleyne.

|| Hugh Lupus, son of Emma, (sister to William the Conqueror, by his mother Arlet's marriage with Herlaine, a Norman gentleman)

Chester) and 8th from Thomas Dutton, who first purchased in Gloucestershire, two hundred and fifty years ago.\*

### Shireborne

gentleman) by the Count of Auranches, was by his uncle the Conqueror, 1070, (by the advice of his council) placed at Chester, as being a valiant soldier, and proper person to restrain the Welch; and had all Cheshire, except what belonged to the bishops, which was not much, given to him and his heirs for ever, with the title and earldom of Chester, to hold it as freely by the sword as he (William) did the kingdom of England. That is, he was to exercise as absolute an authority over the lives and fortunes of the inhabitants of that county, as the King did over the rest of the kingdom; thus constituting him a Count Palatine, or Officer invested with superior power to repel invasions. He was the first hereditary Earl, and exercised sovereign authority over it 40 years, and during that time created 8 Barons. Besides which, he had a grant of 24 manors in other counties, of which six in Gloucestershire. This Hugh seated Hudart or Odart, at Duntone, near Weaverham, in Cheshire; whence his descendants took the Surname De Duntune or Dutton; and where, for singular services rendered Ranulph, sixth Earl of Chester, in obliging the Welch under Llewellyn (who had besieged him in Rothlain, or Rhudland Castle, in Flintshire, built by Earl Hugh's nephew, Robert de Rhudland) to retreat, he further granted this family very great privileges, which being of an extraordinary nature, I shall here give some account of.—It was on Midsummer-day, the principal fair at Chester, when the news came that the castle was invested, and succour demanded of Roger de Laci, constable of Chester; he immediately dispatched Ralph Dutton, who gathering together the rude multitude, and amongst them a great number of fiddlers, arrived in time to deliver the Earl from his danger. In reward for which service, a charter for the government and regulating of all the fiddlers within the county of Chester, was granted to him and his heirs. And yearly on Midsummer-day, all the fiddlers and minstrels of the county attend the heir of said Ralph Dutton, or his steward, from his lodging to the church, one going before with the surcoat of the arms of Dutton, and the fiddlers walking two by two, playing on their instruments.

Shireborne (or Sherborne) house, his Lordship's feat, situated in the parish of the same name, is about 18 miles from Cheltenham, and 3 beyond Northleach, on the left between that place and Burford, and is visible from the road.

Of the other estates the records shew, that John Cheltenham died seized of lands in Cheltenham, near Arle, 23d Edward III. 1360.

Service ended, they proceed in the same order to the court-house, where laws and ordinances are established for their better government, and penalties are inflicted on the transgressors: A jurisdiction, which the statute 39th Elizabeth, for punishing rogues, vagabonds, &c. and that of 1st James I. for the same purpose, have provided especially against interfering with, or prejudicing.

Odart's sword (says Mr. Rudder) is still carefully preserved in the Dutton family, having passed over from heir to heir as an heirloom accruing with the house to the next heir. The title of Earl of Chester became extinct in Earl Hugh's family 1237, 21st Henry III. by the death of John Le Scot, sister's son to Renulph, who made the above grant, and fell to the crown; and was by Henry III. first granted to his second son Edmund, (who was also Earl of Leicester and Derby) but revoked and given to his eldest, afterwards King Edward I. and the title has ever since been annexed to those of the Prince of Wales. His son Edward II. was the first English Prince the Welch acknowledged; he was born among them, April 25, 1284, at Caernarvon Castle. The title of Earl at first descended to heirs general, but from the time of Edward I. they have been usually limited to heirs male. Those who were then made Earls were frequently of the blood royal, and for this reason our monarchs call them in all public writings, *Our most Dear Cousin*. This was the greatest dignity in England for above 300 years, till Edward III. 1336, created his son Duke of Cornwall.

\* Notwithstanding this account of the grant to the Dutton family in 1608, as mentioned in the Cheltenham Guide, it appears that Charles I. was Lord of it when Prince of Wales.

At

At the dissolution of the abbey of Cirencester, they were owners of a mill and other lands in Chelt; which, 3d Elizabeth, were granted to Peter Osborn, and were probably those said to be held by Reimbald, or the two plough tillages which occur afterwards. There was a court of pleas, called the Three-weeks Court, held by the steward of the manor, for the recovery of debts of any amount, but has long been disused.

By an act of Parliament 1st Charles I. 1625, it is enacted, that the descent of the customary lands shall thenceforth be in fee-simple, according to the rules of common law, saving only, that if any copyholder of the said manor shall die without issue male, having daughters, the eldest daughter shall inherit solely, as the eldest son ought to do, by the course of the common law; and that if any of the said customary lands or tenements ought, according to such course, to descend to any sisters, aunts, or female cousins; then, and in every such case, the elders of such denomination shall inherit the same lands or tenements solely.

There are five hamlets in this parish, besides the town, viz. Arle, Alston, Westal, Naunton, and Sandford.

*Arle.*—One mile from the town, down an easy descent, on the south side of the road, to the left is a spring of purging water, rising perpendicular in the middle of a ditch filled up with sedge and weeds, where the common water oozes, runs into, and mixes with it; therefore no just

estimate can be made of the quantity of its fixed parts, though according to Dr. Short it contains nitre and alkaline earth. The salt is full as bitter and purging as that of the Hyde, near Prestbury; but the water is neither so clear, pleasant, nor brisk, as the other, because of its mixture with the ditch water. The salt is not calcarious, and is the same with Astrope both in colour and crystals.\*

Arle-Court anciently belonged to a family that took its name from this place, from whom it came to Robert Grevil, by marriage with one of the daughters and coheiresses of John Arles; and by marriage of a female heir of the said Grevil into the Lyggon family; and in like manner to Sir Fleetwood Dormer, who married Catherine, daughter of John Lyggon, who was only son to Richard Lyggon, of Maddersfield in Worcestershire, by his second wife Margaret, daughter of John Talbot, esq; of the Shrewsbury family. Judge Dormer was the proprietor of this estate some time since the beginning of the present century, and was succeeded by the late Mrs. Catherine Dormer. It is now in possession of the Hon. Mr. John Yorke, half brother to the present Earl of Hardwicke, who married the only daughter of

\* Dr. Fothergill, in his Experimental Enquiry into the nature of the Cheltenham Water, says, this spring was opened for his inspection, and proved to be nearly of the same temperature as that of the Spa, though exposed to the air. It strikes purple with galls, and deposits a rich ochrey sediment; but his time would not admit of further experiments.

Reginald

Reginald Lyggon, esq; father to William Lyggon, esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Worcester.—This hamlet has a tithingman.

*Alston.* Of which there is nothing worthy observation, but that it has a tithingman distinct from the other hamlets.

*Westal.* Thomas Phillips was seised of Cheltenham Arle, Arle Weston, and Hardhurst, 6th Edward IV. 1467.

*Naunton*—from *nant*, which in the British language signifies a valley, and sometimes a brook. A fine of lands was levied

By Francis Grevil, 3d Edward VI. 1550, in Naunton and Cheltenham, to the use of Thomas Barret and John Willis;

By Sir Henry Capel, and Ann his wife, 3d Mary, 1556, in Naunton and Alston, to John Ilk and Richard Horwood.

*Sandford*;—so called from the sandy soil, and the ford over the brook. Thomas and Philippa Dingley were seised of this manor of Sandford and of lands in Cheltenham. George Barret married their only daughter Elizabeth, who jointly sued out livery of those lands, 9th Henry VIII. 1518.

One tythingman serves for the last three hamlets.

In

In the centre of the town stands the church of Cheltenham, a handsome old building, in form of a cross, due N. E. and S. W. Its high and elegant octagonal spire (lately repaired and pointed) adds greatly to the beauty of prospect from many parts of the surrounding hills, and has a good ring of eight bells. It is in the deanry of Winchcomb, an impropriation\* which formerly belonged to the Nunnery of Sion, but immediately before the dissolution of monasteries, to the abbey of Cirencester; 7th of James I. 1610, to Sir William Rider; and is now the property of the Earl of Essex, in lease to Mr. Mathews.

The tithes (a portion of which belonged to the nunnery of Usk in Monmouthshire) were, 22d Elizabeth 1580, granted to John Fernham.

The rectory, though valued at 200*l.* is supposed to be worth 600*l.* per annum; yet the stipend to the officiating minister is not more than 40*l.* besides surplice-fees, and is held under the following peculiar tenure:—he must be a Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and with two others recommended to the heir of Sir Baptist Hicks,† ancestor  
of

\* Impropriations are such livings as at the dissolution of monasteries were disposed of to the best bidders, or the greatest favourites, and so became lay property. Of about 10,000 churches and chapels now in England, 3835 (upwards of one third) are impropriations.

Appropriations are such as were appointed to the erecting or augmenting of some Bishoprick, deanry, or religious foundation.

† He built the Sessions-House in St. John's-street, London, called Hicks's Hall; and 1629, 4th of Charles I. was created  
Baron

of the present Earl of Gainsborough, who chooses one, and presents him to the Bishop. By an agreement between the college and Sir Baptist, (from whom they derive their title to recommend) the incumbent cannot hold his appointment longer than six years, unless re-elected as above, which has generally happened. In addition to this small stipend, a Lecture on Sunday afternoon is supported by the inhabitants, and a subscription by the nobility and others, (in consideration of morning prayers being read daily, from the first week in June to Michaelmas) which, from the amiable character of the present incumbent, the Rev. Hugh Hughes, has increased within these few years; and it cannot but be the wish both of the Company as well as the residents, that he may continue to enjoy it till assured of such a provision as may not only be equivalent to his merit, but conciliate his friends to the loss of him.

There was formerly a chantry in this church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which is now fallen to decay.

The church-yard is one of the most beautiful in England, extending from E. to W. about 300 feet, and rendered particularly agreeable by its walks being shaded with double rows of lime trees,

Baron Hicks, of Ilmington, and Viscount Campden, with remainder, in default of Issue male, to Lord Noel, who married his eldest daughter Juliana; from whom the present Earl of Gainsborough is descended, and enjoys the above titles among others, with the manor of Campden in this county, 20 miles N. E. from Gloucester.

which

which surround and cross it. At the S. W. gate a neat gravel walk leads to the Church-mead, and through this another to the Chelt, over which a slight draw-bridge is thrown to form a passage to the public walks, said to have been planned by Norborne Berkeley, the late Lord Bottetourt. The original design was to have continued the grand walk to the church, if the proprietor of a small piece of ground facing the draw-bridge could have been prevailed on to part with it. Many indeed think its present state more beautiful than such a length of walk, as it now cannot be seen till at the bridge; the effect it then has is not easily to be imagined by those who have not been on the spot. The church spire, rising in the centre of the walk, forms a very pleasing point of view from the well; on the side opposite to which, the company have often expressed a desire that a dial with a minute hand were fixed; and some of them have offered to contribute towards erecting it.

The lower or grand walk is about 20 feet wide, and so shaded by an uniform plantation of tall straight elms, at the distance of 12 feet asunder, as to prevent any inconvenience from the sun in the hottest weather, and is fenced by a quickset.

The following exact measurement of the Walks, &c. was taken for the Author, by a very ingenious surveyor.

	Feet.
From the N. E. to the S. W. gate of the Church-yard	305
From the S. W. to the Church-mead gate	318

From the Church-mead gate to the lower gate	57a
Cross the brook to the Walk gate	79
From said gate to the Pump-yard, (the grand walk)	597
The Pump-yard squares	32
From the Pump-yard to the Serpentine walk	312
The Serpentine Walk	513

The Long Room, 66 feet by 23 feet 6.

[Two Views of the Walks, painted by Mr. Hewson, and engraved by Mr. Bonnor in his best stile, are to be had of the venders of this book, being of a size to bind up with it.]

The gradual elevation of the ground from the Chelt to the gate at the entrance of the Serpentine walk, though almost imperceptible, is 33 feet 2 inches.

The walk immediately above the well is equally shaded by a similar plantation of limes; and the uppermost has a grass plot in the centre, with young elms on each side, and a serpentine gravel walk round it, which has in general been thought not of sufficient breadth, and is the only fault that can be found in this spot—the tout ensemble of which is not to be equalled throughout the kingdom, if elsewhere.

On the east side of the Pump-square is the Long Room, built in 1775 at the joint expence of Mr. Skillicorne the ground landlord, and Mr. Miller the present renter of the Spa, for the accommodation of the company while drinking the water, and for public breakfasts, during the season, from May to October; and  
is

is generally reckoned the best pump-room in England.\*

On the west side is the Old Pump-Room, now fitted up as a Reading-Room by Mr. Harward. Over it is a billiard table, which, though small, is not a bad one; and if kept in proper order, with a marker to attend, would answer the trifling expence the proprietor might be at to accommodate the company. The other part of this building is for the pumper, and a warehouse for packing the bottled water; where the salts extracted from it are sold.

A house lately built for the Earl Fauconberg, at the distance of two fields west of the spring, on an eminence, commands a most extensive and beautiful prospect.

In the town are an hospital and free-school, both founded in the year 1574, by Richard Pates, esq.\*

The

\* In 1787, there was company here by the middle of April, and many remained 'till November; the longest season of any watering place in England: some years back it lasted only from Old Midsummer-day 'till the second week in September, and from 2 to 300 visitors in that time was thought a good season.

† Richard Pates, esq; was recorder of Gloucester in 1556, and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth's Charter, 1561. He represented that city in five Parliaments, and was commissioned by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. to take a survey of all religious foundations in Gloucester, Bristol, &c. then suppressed, and the lands belonging to them annexed to the crown; and with Thomas Chamberlayne, esq; purchased of King Edward many of those lands in Gloucester and elsewhere. He was buried in 1588, near  
the

The hospital is for three men and three women, with an allowance of twelve-pence weekly, four-pence quarterly, and sixteen shillings to be laid out yearly for a coat or gown for each of them. They have also donations from other benefactors.

The free school is endowed with 16*l.* a year for the master, a house for his residence, and 4*l.* a year for an usher. The present master is the Rev. Mr. Fowler, who takes young gentlemen to lodge and board, besides the day scholars.

The lands assigned by Mr. Pates for the support of these pious foundations, were long since said to be worth 60*l.* per annum. Towards the further maintenance of this charity, some small tenements in Cheltenham have likewise been allotted by George Townsend, esq; of Lincoln's-Inn; who by will, A. D. 1683, left 10*l.* a year, as an allowance to an exhibitioner, to go from hence to Pembroke College for eight years.

He founded and endowed another school for the children of the poorer inhabitants, with 4*l.* per annum to the master for teaching such as are entitled to the charity to read; and moreover

the south wall of the south cross aisle of the cathedral in Gloucester; where there is a monument erected to his memory, which has of late years been repaired by Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to which he gave the nomination of the master and usher of the school at Cheltenham, subject to the approbation of the Bishop of the diocese: And the College, as governors, have added 5*l.* per annum to the sum he left for the support of the school.

D

left

left 5l. per annum for apprenticing out lads in this parish. To the poor of which Mr. John Walwyn gave by will, in 1627, fifty shillings yearly for ever, charged on his manor in the adjacent parish of Swindon. These charities for the benefit of the poor, and for putting out apprentices, were in 1667 consolidated, and laid out in the purchase of lands, called the Poor's Grounds; which, though worth only 8l. 5s. per annum at that time, are now lett for 18l. per annum, and applied according to the intentions of the respective donors.

In addition to the above, the Rev. Mr. Stansby, vicar of Badgworth in this county, in the year 1704, left an estate there, let for 14l. per annum, for apprenticing boys of the parishes of Badgworth, Churchdown, (commonly called Chosen) and Cheltenham, in the following proportions: Badgworth 5l. Churchdown 3l. and Cheltenham the overplus yearly.

There is also a boarding and day school in the town for young ladies, kept by Mrs. Ansel.

In 1787 Sunday-schools were opened in this town, and met with great encouragement by a liberal subscription, not of the inhabitants only, but several of the company unsolicited; and from the decent deportment of the children in these schools, there is every reason to hope for that entire reformation here which this establishment has in general been productive of throughout the kingdom.

According

According to the account published in the year 1712, there were 321 houses in this parish, and about 1500 inhabitants, which are much increased since that time, being now estimated at about 400 houses and 2000 inhabitants.

The town of Cheltenham runs in almost a straight line one mile in length, from S. S. E. to N. N. W. having one principal street, with some returns, lanes, and adjoining houses. Till within these few years the water ran through the middle of it, and in a scarcity stagnated, and was offensive; but at present there is a good road through the town, with a channel on each side for the water: and the streets, by an act of Parliament obtained in 1786, with permission and consent of the lord of the manor, have been new paved, cleansed and lighted, the houses numbered, the market-houses, signs and spouts pulled down, and other nuisances removed. Improvements have also been made in several of the Lodging-houses; new ones have been fitted up, and filled by people of the first rank. In the year 1780 the whole number of Lodging-houses was about 33; at present there are near 130. Lodgings have also been fitted up at Charlton Kings, Sandford, Arle, Alston, and Prestbury: and there is no doubt but the inhabitants, who, from the neglected state of this place for near thirty years, had been fearful of risking any expence, will, from the great and regular increase of company resorting to it within the last eight years, be convinced that it is their interest to render their lodgings as commodious,

and every other circumstance as agreeable as possible, to those who frequent it in the season;\* who in general seem to agree, that such an exertion, and the great amendment of the roads in the vicinity, which has taken place according to act of Parliament,† will make Cheltenham the most noted, and best frequented watering place in this kingdom; being otherwise blessed with every beauty nature can bestow: The walks and rides sufficiently variegated; the views from the adjacent hills extensive and delightful; and the country abounding with picturesque scenes.

Provisions in general are good here; the mutton peculiarly well-flavoured, arising without doubt from the fine texture and sweet taste of the pasture on the hills. The market is on Thursday, when butter and poultry of all kinds, are brought from the neighbouring villages; and since the

\* In 1780 the company (during this season) amounted to 374

1781	—	—	500
1782	—	—	460
1783	—	—	560
1784	—	—	650
1785	—	—	910
1786	—	—	1140
1787	—	—	1320

† An act passed 25th III. 1785, for amending the roads from a place called Pitt's Elm, in the Tewkesbury turnpike road, through Cheltenham to Elston Church and Coombend Beeches in the road from Cirencester to Gloucester; and from the market-house in Cheltenham to the Burford turnpike road at Pewsdon Ash; and from Cheltenham to the road from Gloucester to London at Kilkenny House; and from the direction post in Bembridge field, through Birdlip, to join the road from Gloucester to Bath at or near Painswick and the house called the Harrow.

great

great increase of company, the country people bring in poultry, &c. and the hucksters bring salmon, eels, gudgeons, perch, carp, tench, and other fresh-water fish, from the Severn every day in the week during the season; and in the month of July and August samlets or botchers, from 4lb. to 6 or 7lb. each; lobsters and cray fish once or twice a week, but always on Tuesday from Oxford; soles, and other sea-fish, by the carriers from Bath; trout, jack, &c. may be had by giving orders at Cirencester, where they are fresh from the Thames every Monday, and sometimes oftner. Rabbits are brought from the warren near Postlip, and pigeons from the neighbouring farm-houses.

There are five annual fairs held here for cattle of all sorts, viz. on the second Thursday in April; on Holy Thursday; the second Thursday in September, a cheese fair; third Thursday in December; and on the 5th of August (St. James's day, O. S.) for cattle, but particularly lambs in great abundance. Besides these, there are two statute fairs, called (according to the custom of the country) Mops, for the hiring of men and women servants, on the Thursday before Michaelmas-day, and the Thursday after, at both which, as at the other five, are sold pedlary, and other wares, toys, &c.

A great trade was formerly carried on for malt made in this town, but is now very inconsiderable: The only manufacture being that of cotton stockings, which have a great sale.

The women and children of the poorer sort comb and spin woollen yarn for the clothiers at Stroud, &c. Near this town, (says the author of the Cheltenham Guide, published in 1781) “upon the Cotefwold hills, the fleeces are superlatively good; and it is recorded, that the celebrated breed of sheep, which produces the fine Spanish wool, was originally raised from some of the Cotefwold sheep, sent as a present to the King of Spain by one of our good-natured Sovereigns:”—An error the above writer has fallen into from its being in general so reported. But the sheep here mentioned, sent by Edward IV. in 1468 to Alphonso King of Arragon, were taken from the Ryelands in the parish of Dimmock, in the forest division, 13 miles W. from Tewkesbury, and almost at the extremity of the county, next to Herefordshire: The fleeces from which county may be reckoned the finest in England, and so far exceed those of the Cotefwold, that when these have sold for 8½d. per pound, the best Herefordshire have brought 2s. a still stronger proof of what is here advanced. Were this breed then more encouraged, might we not in time stand little in want of a supply of Spanish wool for our finest manufactures?

The Inns at Cheltenham are, the Plough, the Swan, the George, and the Fleece; at all of which are ordinaries during the season.

In 1785, an Hotel, with a long room for an ordinary, was opened by Mr. Edwards, opposite the great house.

A picce

A piece of ground has lately been purchased opposite Mr. Miller's Rooms, to build an Hotel on a very extensive plan, with Baths, &c.

There are two public rooms opened at Cheltenham for the reception and entertainment of the company, under the direction of Mr. Moreau, the first Master of the Ceremonies at this Spa, in 1780; viz.

Mr. Rooke's (late Mr. Jones's	feet
Old Rooms)	60 by 30
Mr. Miller's opposite the Play-house	68 by 26

which by a vote of the Company in 1784, when they were first opened, take the amusements alternate, as follows :

Monday	Minuet Ball	changing weekly
Tuesday	Rooms	for Cards
Wednesday	Rooms	Play night
Thursday	Cotillon Ball	changing weekly
Friday	Rooms	for cards
Saturday	Rooms	Play night

A board with notice of which is hung up in the Pump-Room.

#### The Subscriptions to each Room,

<i>For the Balls</i> , each person	£. 0 10 6
Non-Subscriber's admission	0 2 6
<i>Entrance on Card Nights</i> , Ladies	0 2 6
_____ Gentlemen	0 5 0
Non-Subscriber's admission	0 1 0

By

By another vote of the above Company, in 1784, the subscription to the balls for a family extending to sons and daughters only, is one guinea for three admissions.

The dancing at both rooms always ends at eleven.

The Monday's ball may more properly be distinguished by the appellation of the minuet than the dress ball, for etiquette of dress is not required here; no public place being so free from disagreeable restraints as this.

The *Spa Room* is open every morning for the accommodation of the water-drinkers; and for public breakfasts on a Monday from the first week in June, as long as the weather is favourable. The company used to be very numerous; but from their being of late so little attended, there have been but 3 or 4 breakfasts in the season.\*

The subscription to this room is s. d.

A general one to enable the renter to	}	
keep the walks and avenues to the	}	2 6
well in proper repair	}	

[This book serves as a notice of the company's arrival at the Spa, and they are requested to insert their names in it as early as possible, with the number of the house where they lodge.]

\* It is much to be wished that the Company would in general consider the consequence their frequenting the Public Breakfasts might be of to the town: many of the neighbouring Gentry would not only attend them, but also stay to the Monday's Ball.

And

The subscription to the music\* every morning at the well from eight till ten, and twice a week (Tuesday and Friday) in good weather in the evening, is from five shillings upwards; and it is hoped the company will honour this subscription as well as the others, with their countenance; being, with a benefit in the full season, and what the band receive from the proprietors of the rooms for playing at the balls, the whole of their emolument.

The Circulating Library, besides the usual assortment of novels, &c. contains as select a collection of valuable books as may be found in many of greater extent, and much more noted, at other water-drinking places. Mr. Harward the proprietor, who keeps a very large shop in Gloucester, has lately fitted up a new and commodious shop here at a very great expence; and desirous to oblige his customers, takes care to furnish this library with every new publication worthy notice. The subscription 5s. for the season.† He also lets out harpsichords, piano fortes, and other musical instruments, and provides persons to tune them.

\* This entertainment generally gives great delight to persons of all ages; and it is highly probable, that such an addition to the natural beauties of the spot may contribute to the operation of the water with greater success; for the spirits being put into motion, and most agreeably touched by the harmony of the instruments, the sensible fibres become more pliant, and the several organs better adapted to the free exercise of their different functions.

† As a further proof of the increase of company at this place, the subscription to the library, which in 1780 was only 52, in 1785 was upwards of 200; in 1786 300, and in 1787 334.

The

The theatre built here by Mr. Watson, is neatly fitted up, and much frequented. The prices of admission:—Boxes 3s. Pit 2s. Gallery 1s.

At Presbury, about two miles from Cheltenham, is a pleasure-garden, summer-house, and grotto, much frequented by breakfast, dinner, or tea-drinking parties, originally laid out by Mr. Darke, but now occupied by Mr. Rooke. These, with excursions to Gloucester, Malvern, Oakley-wood, Frogmill, Birdlip, Painswick, and Rodborough, form the amusements during a course of drinking the Cheltenham water.

A Coffee-House is open at the Plough, where the London papers are received every morning.

A good general Boarding-Table seems to be much desired by the Company, and would certainly answer to any person, well calculated, who may establish one.



## OF THE CHELTENHAM SPA,

## It's Virtues and Effects.

THIS valuable spring is at the distance of one third of a mile S. from the church, rising out of a mixed loamy and sandy soil, the same on which the town stands, and for ten miles round it; though the whole scite is elevated and dry, yet it is singularly fertile, affording plentifully whatever is necessary for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and those who frequent it.

Such a situation cannot but contribute greatly towards the good effects of the water; for the air we breathe is not always the object of our choice; besides that it may be corrupted or corrected by numberless causes. That which is acknowledged to be best for the health is the most serene, consequently replete with vital spirits. Such a soil then as the above, which absorbs humidity, is most likely to be blest with this kind of air, because productive of but few, if any particles, likely to infect the atmosphere. Perhaps also it is corrected by the effluvia which may arise from the mineral springs.

Invalids who come to Cheltenham soon recover their appetite. This sensible effect is doubtless owing to the goodness and salubrity of the air; nothing being so beneficial to sick people as exercise

cise in a dry, serene, open air; especially if continued till a slight perspiration ensues. The same taken in the house has not an equal tendency to the preservation of health; for in the open air we continually breathe that, which reiterated inspiration has not deprived of its vital principle, a powerful support of life and health. How dangerous is it then for those, whether invalids or not, who, after walking till such a perspiration is begun, continue when the evening dews commence! \* by which it is easily suppressed, and the consequence may be more pernicious than they who expose themselves to these damps are aware of.

This water owes its discovery to a flow spring, being observed to ooze from a strong thick bluish clay or marle, under the sandy soil, which after spreading itself a few yards upon the surface disappeared, leaving much of its salts behind. To feed on which, flocks of pigeons daily coming, induced Mr. Mason, the then proprietor of the ground, to take more particular notice of it; when it was further remarked, that in hard frosty weather, when other springs were fast bound, this alone continued in its fluid state. Upon trial it was found to be cathartic. Others again say, that the virtues of this water were first shewn on a horse which grazed there, and by drinking at

\* This, I am sorry to observe, is too much the custom.—The Italians in this set us a good example; as in hot weather they always retire for about an hour after sun-set, to avoid the danger of the dews during that time, which on a spot like this, where there must be many latent springs, cannot but be very heavy.

this

this place, and rolling himself in the grafs where the spring oozed out, was cured of a violent humour and other diforders he laboured under. Even now some gentlemen give it their horfes that have any humours; they drink it very willingly, and ufually receive benefit from it.

The ground was originally the property of Mr. Higgs, of Charlton-Kings; but not knowing of a medicinal spring being on the spot, he fold it with the adjoining lands in 1716 to Mr. Mafon, who difcovered the spring, which for fome time after its difcovery was open, and the people of the town and neighbourhood drank of it. In the year 1718 it was railed in, locked up, and a little fhed thrown over it; and in confequence of fome experiments made on the water by Dr. Baird of Worcefter, and Dr. Grevil of Gloucefter, its virtues became more generally known, and it was fold medicinally till the year 1721, when leafed to Mr. Spencer at 61l. per annum.

After the deceafe of Mr. Mafon and his fon, Capt. Henry Skillicorne, father of the prefent landlord, becoming proprietor of the spring and premifes, in right of his wife, the daughter of Mr. Mafon, in the fummer of 1738, not only built the Old Room on the weft-side for the drinkers, with other neceffary conveniences, but fecured the spring from all extraneous matter; erected a fquare brick building, on four arches, as a dome over it, with a pump on the eaft fide, rifing in form of an obelisk. The well, in the centre of this dome, being the neateft and perhaps the beft fecured of

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any of the kind, about five or six feet below the surface, is close shut down with doors to exclude the freedom of the air. At the same time he laid out the paved court about it, formed the Upper and Lower Walks, planted the trees, and was continually improving the natural beauties of the place, to render it worthy the very numerous respectable companies which at that period resorted to it; and increased in the year 1740, on the experiments made on it by Dr. Short about that time, mentioned in his treatise on waters; where calling it a *Neutral Purging Chalybeate Water*, he deservedly gives it the preference to all others of the same kind yet discovered in England; and says, that excepting the Stoke Water, it carries the greatest proportion of salt in the same volume.

In the Philosophical Transactions, No. 461, p. 830, anno 1741, is an examination of the Chiltonham mineral water by Conradus Hieronymus Senckenberg, but which seems to differ very much from the examinations since made of this water; and the learned and ingenious friend who was so kind to furnish me with the extract, at the same time observed, that it was not to be wondered that Senckenberg could not find there was any iron in this water, having made the experiment in London, where the chalybeate particles must have been lost by carriage; indeed they equally are so if the water is drank at the least distance from the spring; for which reason, those who wish to benefit by the chalybeate, drink it in many small glasses at the well, and find it answer the purpose, as in larger glasses it flies off before the whole is taken.

The existence of iron in this water is fully proved by Dr. Fothergill in his ingenious Experimental Enquiry into the Nature and Qualities of the Cheltenham Water, 1785,\* where from the Experiments, No. I. with Tincture of Galls, he produced a vivid purple, which by standing grows darker, inclining to a dusky green, with variegated pellicles on the surface. Remarking, that if a glass of the water be exposed to the open air, it entirely loses this tinging property in half an hour, and with it its smartness on the palate.

In his inference on this Experiment, he says, it appears that the water contains iron, since no other metal strikes this colour with galls.

Mr. Cromwell Mortimer, in his remarks on Senckenberg's examination, same No. Philosophical Transactions, anno 1741, observes, That Lord Cadogan had communicated a short account of this water to the Royal Society, April 17th, 1735, being a letter from Mr. Thomas Dundas, surgeon to his Lordship's regiment, dated Gloucester, March 25, 1735, giving an account of some experiments he had made on this water, which mostly agree with those made by Senckenberg, owing, no doubt, to their being made at a distance from the well.

But Dr. Fothergill, who, on his experiment with syrup of violets, says it produced a green colour, which Senckenberg denies, further adds,

\* Necessary to be read by all who frequent this Spa.

Experiment 22, that a gentleman who had long frequented Cheltenham Spa, having preserved two bottles of the water 22 years as a matter of curiosity, requested him to examine it.

“ The water on being poured into a glass was clear and perfectly free from any bad odour. *It turned syrup of violets green*, it tasted flat, and had entirely lost its tinging property with galls, agreeably to what he had expected; as it equally had in two bottles he had fresh drawn from the spring, well corked and sealed, which he examined six weeks after his return to Bath.”

Dr. Short also, in his experiment, § 13. 4, observes that the water taken from the surface of the well, or deeper recently drawn, by the addition of a few drops of infusion of galls, as 12 to 2 oz. strikes a pale but vivid purple instantly; but being by any means exposed to the air, or even secured in a bottle by the closest ordinary corking *for a few hours*, gives no indication of its being chalybeate.—A strong argument for drinking this water at the well only, for those who wish to reap the full benefit deriveable from it.

Since which, Doctors Linden, Lucas, Russell, Rutty,\* Hulme, Smith, Mr. Barker, and others, have examined it.

By

\* Dr. Rutty, in his Treatise on Mineral Waters, chap. 2, p. 133, says, “ An acquaintance of mine, aged 40, from sitting up late at night, in his occupation as a scribe, was troubled at first with pimples, and afterwards, for above a year, with several ulcerations in his legs, from whence cozed out a brinish liquor: He drank

By their several experiments, and its effects on many persons of various constitutions, in different distempers, it is found on evaporation to contain, in a gallon, eight drams of nitrous salt, with two drams of an alkaline earth; that it consists of a large quantity of calcarious nitre, [*native Sal Catharticum Amarum*] to which it owes its purgative virtue; a light sulphur, manifested by its foetid dejections; and a volatile steel. It is not affected by alkaline spirits, but ferments with acids. Some other materials might perhaps be found in its composition, if more minutely examined and tortured; but the principles already mentioned are so evident and incontestible, as to account for all its operations and effects; the others being of little efficacy, a discussion of them would be mere loss of time. And were any thing still necessary to establish its reputation, nothing can more effectually answer this purpose, than the almost incredible cures which have been effected by it within these few years, that it has been more resorted to than ever; which must fix the standard of this ex-

drank these waters, to a quart in a day for six weeks, which purged him gently; and the last fortnight of this time washed the part with some of the same water boiled up to a greater degree of strength, and was perfectly cured."

A similar cure was performed on the first discovery of this spring, on a man who had ulcers in his legs, who after having tried many things, and being declared incurable, and turned out of an hospital, passing near this spring, sat down by it, drank some of the water merely to quench his thirst, and washed his leg with it to cool it, but finding it gave him ease, repeated the process, and was perfectly cured.

cellent water, and justify the preference given it by Dr. Short. It having been proved, that when drank on the spot, it in general, as a diluter, corrects all sorts of acrimony; as a diuretic and cathartic, carries it off; attenuates viscid humours, dries, deterges, and cleanses. It also cools, not only as a diuretic and cathartic, but as an alterative, used in small doses.

Its peculiar excellency, is the mildness, certainty, and expedition of its operation; being a most commodious purge for those that do not bear strong cathartics, consequently in hypochondriac and scorbutic cases; neither does it agitate the blood, or ferment the humours so much as common purges; is friendly to the stomach, less heating, less windy, and less apt to leave a worse constipation behind it; works off without heat, thirst, or dryness of the mouth, sickness, gripings, faintness, or dejection of spirits; but rather increases the appetite, and strengthens the stomach; and from its astringent quality it is to be concluded that it not only dilutes and carries off viscous humors, but by strengthening the vessels, and restoring the lost tone of the solid parts, it enables them to resist a fresh afflux of the same.

It is particularly efficacious in all bilious complaints, obstructions of the liver and spleen, obstructed perspiration, loss of appetite, bad digestion, and all disorders of the primæ viæ; in habitual costiveness, and obstinate obstructions, the foundation of many chronic diseases, as colics, iliac passion,

passion, and herniæ; for which, when reduced by boiling one third or one half and drank warm, it is superior to all other remedies, and will operate when most other medicines fail. And those who on long journeys, and in summer, are apt to be costive, will, by taking two or three drams of the salt in lukewarm spring water, keep themselves soluble and very cool.

It restores a relaxed habit, whether from long residence in a hot climate,\* free living, use of mercurials, or any other cause. In rheumatic, schrophulous, erysipelous, scorbutic, leprous cases, but especially in spermatic, and hemorrhoidal; in disorders of the urinary passages, and particularly the kidneys, which it cleanses, corroborates, and frees from obstructions; and those tormenting pains of the hips, and lumber muscles, proceeding from a lodgment of hot scorbutic salts, it is sovereign, and not to be equalled. It gives quiet nights in nephritic and gouty complaints, when not under the fit.

Musgrave observes, that these kind of waters are particularly adapted to gouty and melancholic subjects, because of the mildness and certainty of their operation; having this peculiar excellence,

\* The benefit received by many just returned from the East-Indies in a debilitated state, and their recommendation of this water on the spot to their friends, is the best proof of this assertion; and ought to induce them to resort to this spring immediately on their arrival, to prevent any accumulation of their disorder by previous free living, while their stomachs and habits are weakened and relaxed.

that

that they do not, as the drastic purges, agitate the blood and bring on the gout.

This water kills worms, and expels the nidus, the humours in which they lodge, and also cures vertigo, convulsions, pains of the head, pustules, and itching, which proceed from vitiated humours settled in the *primæ viæ* or larger secretory vessels; extending its virtues to the habit of body, it depurates the mass of blood from scorbutic impurities, and cures pimples, heats in the face, hands, or feet, (an argument of heat in the viscera) especially if repeated more seasons than one, as generally is the case.

In complaints incident to the fair sex at an early period, owing to a too languid circulation or other weakness, (often the commencement of most fatal disorders) this water should be immediately resorted to, and its efficacy will justify the assertion; as also to prevent heats, flatulence, inappetence, pains of the back, tumors of the feet, &c. proceeding from a redundance of blood at a later stage of life; for which latter reason it is equally useful to studious sedentary men between forty and fifty, falling into the like disorders; but in these cases it should be drunk long and more liberally to take off the redundant humidity, and restore the lost tone of the parts.

In a diabetes, this water or its salts, moving very easily and cooling much, is of all others the most safe and only purge when gentle evacuation is necessary; and cures have been done in such cases.

Some

Some recommend it as most salutary in all inflammatory cases in whatever part; but they who have such complaints ought to act with great caution, and not without previous advice; as circumstances may every day occur to render it absolutely necessary.

Great cures have also been done by this water in violent inflammations, and other disorders of the eyes, which must only be washed (by dabbing) at the spring, but not rubbed, or by putting some of the water in an eye cup,\* and applying it, using the water internally at the same time.

Those of strong nerves and firm constitution bear it with high spirits, great pleasure, and profit; but it does not (says an author) at all suit with those of weak nerves, paralytic, hypochondriac, or hysteric disorders, or those who are subject to any kind of fits, cramps, or convulsions. In which I must beg leave to differ from him, and to assert from my own knowledge, that nervous and hysterical people may drink it with safety, and even receive great benefit, if they go on slowly, and take only a sufficient quantity to act as an alterative, not as a purgative; the case with a lady who for many years had been very nervous and hysterical, yet received great benefit from drinking it in this manner.

\* Great care ought to be taken by all who use eye-waters, not to dip the same rag or sponge again in the eye-water; they should have several small pieces of rag, and not apply the same twice till it has been washed, as otherwise they (as it were) inoculate the disorder.

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The additional opinion of a very learned and eminent phyfician will prove, that not only this, but all other mineral waters of the fame kind, may be taken with fuccefs by people afflicted with nervous diforders; to whom he advifes the ufe of them as follows :——

“ They who are obliged to have recourfe to  
 “ mineral waters, fhould be careful to ufe them  
 “ with that wifdom and difcretion fuitable to their  
 “ ftate of health; in which cafe, experience and  
 “ daily obfervation clearly demonftrate, that they  
 “ certainly cure all nervous diforders not depend-  
 “ ing on others, with which they are very often  
 “ complicated; provided they who take them are  
 “ not guilty of any irregularities to impede their  
 “ operations. In nervous diforders particularly,  
 “ digeftion has the greateft influence, either to  
 “ correct their acrimony, or to flop their ravages.

“ Now, as the effects produced by mineral  
 “ waters (which act by the faline feruginous par-  
 “ ticles, and other fubftances with which they are  
 “ impregnated) are, to reftore the nerves to their  
 “ natural degree of tenfion, to animate and  
 “ ftrengthen the ftomach and intefines, to divide  
 “ and difsolve glary viscus humours, and to give  
 “ the blood its neceffary cohesion; to calm  
 “ fpafms, anxieties, pains, and to facilitate digef-  
 “ tion; what is not in fuch diforders to be ex-  
 “ pected from the ufe of thefe waters? For though  
 “ fuch patients, from the too great fenfibility of  
 “ the nerves, cannot always bear the moft lenient  
 “ purga-

“purgatives, which, at the same time that they  
 “carry off a part of the material cause, attack the  
 “nervous system, and increase its spasms, yet such  
 “is the quality of the Cheltenham water, that  
 “purging with it is rarely, if ever, attended with  
 “any degree of dejection; for while the salts, dis-  
 “solved in the water, purge; the mineral spirit,  
 “charged with iron, warms and invigorates the  
 “whole frame: a quality equally common to the  
 “Scarborough and all other waters of the neu-  
 “tral purging chalybeate class. And should the  
 “sudden cold impression cause a spasmodic con-  
 “striction of the stomach, consequently retching,  
 “swelling, wind, and vertigo, (occasioned by the  
 “blood being carried with too much violence to  
 “the head) the sick may prevent these accidents,  
 “by drinking it at first in small quantities, and  
 “slowly, with a few drops of tincture of carda-  
 “moms; or by having the chill taken off, keep-  
 “ing themselves warm, and walking moderately  
 “after, leaving a sufficient interval from twenty  
 “to twenty-five minutes, or even half an hour  
 “between each glass; after which, those who do  
 “not take any drops in the water, may, by taking  
 “some comfits of anniseed, carraway-seed, the  
 “lesser cardamom, pepper-mint, &c.\* or a little  
 “orange-peel, equally prevent the above effects,  
 “and occasion it the more easily to pass off.”

\* A particular sort of pepper-mint comfits, much used here,  
 containing a smaller quantity of sugar, and more of the essence,  
 are to be had at Mr. Hinde's; and are found very efficacious to  
 prevent the water chilling the stomach and affecting the head.

Here

Here it will not be amiss to consider whence iron derives its two opposite powers of removing obstructions, and bracing at the same time; for though generally considered of an alkaline nature, from its effervescence with acid spirits, it is not however free from acidity, there being no body whatever purely acid or purely alkaline, as from the action of these two salts intermixed, motion and life proceed. Thus some mixed bodies are called acids, and others alkalies, only according as the one or the other of these predominates; and from a proportionate mixture of the two in iron, arise the above powers.

The life and health of man depend on such a mixture; and disorders spring from either being withdrawn, and death in consequence ensues. If the volatile alkaline surmounts, it causes a dissolution of the blood, and drives it out of its vessels; whence hæmorrhages, female fluxes, &c. If the acid prevails, the blood and other vital juices become thick and condensed; whence suppressions, and the different obstructions of the viscera, derive their origin. Thus martial preparations (or chalybeates) and waters impregnated with steel, cure disorders so opposite in their nature, on account of the just mixture of acid and alkaline salts which they contain; thereby restoring the fermentations of the human system to their proper harmony.

It certainly is adviseable for those who wish to reap the full benefit of a course of this, as well as  
all

all other mineral waters, to consult occasionally with some of the faculty residing on the spot, and fully acquainted with their nature and properties. Few places of public resort, for this purpose, are more happily furnished with such an aid than Cheltenham; having three very able apothecaries, Mr. Hinde, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Hooper; besides the additional advice, which may in cases of necessity be had of Dr. Smith, professor of geometry in the University of Oxford, whose great abilities as a physician are well known, and who makes this his summer residence.

Doctor Lucas, in his treatise on waters, says, “Scarborough medicated waters appear, by the testimonies of those who have made experiments at the springs, to be impregnated upon the same principle with the Cheltenham;” yet this last has been of service to those who had drank the former, as also the Harrowgate water, with little or no effect.

The above writer also observes, that he had seen old men drink Cheltenham water by the quart, without number, or experiencing any ill effect from so strange a practice, which they had accustomed themselves to on certain days and holidays, for upwards of thirty years, without having any disorder; but because they thought it wholesome to cleanse their bodies, therefore observed no rule, but to drink it till the water passed clean through them. This is done by the peasantry about the German Spa, who on such days

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drink large quantities of that water, from the same motive, and with equal success.

The Cheltenham water is so particularly adapted to relieve the disorders incident to the English constitution, that however strange the advice may appear, persons apparently in full health might, by drinking this water for about a fortnight, either in the spring or fall, prevent many of those apoplectic attacks too common among us; and frequently arising from plenitude, occasioned by the natural disgust people generally have to an occasional course of physic.

This water would doubtless be of great service to stop the progress of an incipient decline,\* and even in a more advanced state of it, if applied to  
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\* Dr. Short observes, that these waters, used as a cooling alterative in small doses, greatly relieve consumptions from a slow wasting, peripneumonic and hectic fever: and Baccius says, they frequently cure chronic fevers and beginning hectics.

These too often originate, I fear, from that scorbutic habit so inherent to an English constitution; which, by not being sufficiently clothed in this climate, the use of improper food, drinking cold liquors when the blood is inflamed by dancing or any other violent exercise, (the whole arising from the too general opinion among young people, *that nothing can hurt them*) is frequently thrown on the nobler parts, and might be prevented by a little attention to that serious maxim—*principiis obsta*, withstand beginnings; highly worthy notice in a moral as well as physical sense.

What is also very prejudicial to young people, and lays the grounds for many disorders in a more advanced age, if it does not prove fatal before, is the common idea of parents, that children should be brought up hardy, without considering whether they themselves are naturally of a healthy robust constitution;  
other-

in due time, might frequently prevent what the unhappy patient, especially among those of the fair sex, is afterwards obliged to flee to the Bristol Hotwell for, and that at so late a period as too often prevents that valuable water having its desired effect. While this, by purging the habit, helps digestion, quickens the circulation, and promotes what is so much wanted in this disorder, (as well as in all scorbutic habits) regular perspiration: whence the blood is freed from its impurities, by being enabled to throw them out; which would be still more effectually accomplished in this as in most other cases, if the warm bath were made use of during the drinking of it, or indeed once or twice previous to beginning: on the necessity of using which, during a course of mineral water drinking, see page 60. Some persons forbear drinking the water if they have a slight cold, but in this they err; for what can be more beneficial in such a disorder, than by a moderate use of it, to keep the body gently open, and promote perspiration and expectoration? indeed, the major part do not let this impede their course.

It is not possible to lay down a rule for what quantity ought to be taken by people of different

otherwise endeavouring to use children of a delicate frame to bear cold, &c. is as unnatural as it would be in a farmer to put a colt of the high-bred racing kind into his team, merely because he is a horse. Such an erroneous mode of proceeding may be productive of great mischief, and is somewhat similar to the man who was desirous to accustom his horse to live without eating,—at the moment he imagined the point was accomplished, the poor animal died.

constitutions, or a length of time for a course of these waters : Some can only bear two or three glasses in a morning, while others drink three or four, and even so far as seven or eight half pints before breakfast.

As to the time of drinking them, some stay only a fortnight or three weeks, but the usual stay is from a month to five or six weeks ; though some have taken them for ten weeks, and even longer ; for after having despaired of success at first, they have by perseverance wrought the desired cure. All which proves still more how necessary it is to consult occasionally with some of the faculty on the spot. In the mean time the following general heads may be observed in addition to what has been said : To begin moderately, by taking a half pint glass going to bed,\* it having the peculiar quality of lying all night in the body without disturbing it, or impeding rest ; but goes off the next morning with great facility, especially

\* Though it is proved that the well produces in the 24 hours a sufficient supply for an ordinary draught of more company than usually frequents it at one time ; yet complaints being sometimes made in a very dry season, of a scarcity, arising in great measure from the water being wasted by the inattention of servants fetching a larger quantity at night than is wanted, it is to be wished that in families where more is not requisite, a pint bottle were sent, or that quantity only taken, whereby much water would be saved, and the well better replenished for the morning consumption. To increase the quantity for which, a method has been adopted for some years past, with the consent of the company, of shutting up the well after eleven o'clock on Sunday, and has been found (especially in very hot weather) effectually to answer the intended purpose.

if

if the first glass drunk at the well has the chill taken off for a few days, till the stomach becomes accustomed to it; if a small quantity on the first morning should not have the desired effect, as may sometimes be the case before the foulness of the passages is removed, the next morning half an ounce of the salt extracted from the water may be taken, dissolved in a small glass of it, drinking one or two small glasses with the chill off at proper distances after it; thus the body will be so prepared, that the quantity may be gradually increased, till its operation as a cathartic is found to have the desired effect.

A good method would be, when obstructions are removed, to drink the water three or four days as a purgative, then a day or two in a smaller quantity, then return to the purgative; sometimes omitting drinking any. Which will be likely to do more good than the present mode of drinking it in large quantities every day for a month or six weeks, which has been known to do harm. Whereas, by giving the stomach some relaxation, people would be better able to judge of the benefit they receive.

Dr. *Fothergill*, to whom I acknowledge myself obliged for his permission to insert what extracts I chose from his Treatise, says, “ It may not how-  
 “ ever be improper to observe in general, that the  
 “ NEUTRAL SALT is the basis wherein the pur-  
 “ gative and diuretic qualities of this water prin-  
 “ cipally reside. The virtues of this agree with  
 F 3 “ those

“ those of the artificial Glauber’s salt, but its su-  
 “ perior solubility renders it a more active purga-  
 “ tive, and this quality is greatly heightened by  
 “ copious dilution. Hence a quarter of an ounce  
 “ of the salt contained in a quart of the water,  
 “ operates more briskly than double the quantity  
 “ when dissolved only in two ounces of water.  
 “ Hence too we see the impropriety of the com-  
 “ mon purging draught, which directs an ounce  
 “ of Glauber salt to be dissolved in two ounces of  
 “ water,†—a quantity too small to retain it in a  
 “ state of solution, or to promote its due opera-  
 “ tion. The Cheltenham salt being prepared in  
 “ considerable quantity from the water at the Spa  
 “ in a portable form, its crystals may be preserved  
 “ in bottles, unimpaired by time, and may be use-  
 “ fully employed at a distance from the spring  
 “ as a safe and gentle purgative. It may also  
 “ afford an useful substitute for the water itself in  
 “ inflammatory, or hectic disorders, where the  
 “ chalybeate principle might be deemed improper.  
 “ By adjusting the dose, it may be determined to  
 “ operate as a brisk purgative, or mild laxative  
 “ and diuretic, and may therefore be added occa-  
 “ sionally to quicken the operation of the water,  
 “ when it passes off too slowly; or may be dis-  
 “ solved in a small quantity, where large draughts  
 “ of cold water are deemed improper, as in hy-  
 “ dropic and leucophlegmatic habits.

† The late Dr. Wall of Worcester advised the taking any  
 purgative salts in a large quantity of water, as most likely to be  
 beneficial in their operation, by not passing off too soon.

“ The

“ The SEA-SALT, though very minute in quantity, may, when largely diluted, contribute its share to the purgative and diuretic effects of the other saline ingredients. And as this salt has the singular property of passing, unaltered in its nature, through the several stages of circulation ; and after all, of being recoverable from the blood and urine of animal bodies ; its deobstruent effects in the remote parts of the frame may be more considerable than has been generally imagined. Does not the known efficacy of sea-water in this respect, even when drunk in small quantities as an alterative, tend to corroborate this opinion ?

“ The IRON combined with the AERIAL ACID, constitutes an active saline chalybeate, which contributes to warm and invigorate the system, and to promote appetite and digestion.

“ The UNNEUTRALIZED MAGNESIA, as a laxative and absorbent, tends to correct acidities, and vitiated bile in the first passages, and to promote their expulsion.

“ Whether the CALCARIOUS or SELENITIC MATTER impart any useful medicinal quality to this or any other water, seems at least very problematical. Inert substances of this nature pass with difficulty through the finer series of vessels, and can scarcely be subdued by the animal fluids.”

They who intend to remain at the spring about five or six weeks, generally suspend drinking the  
water.

water for a few days after the first fortnight, during which many make an excursion to Malvern, Worcester, Ross, Chepstow, &c. And it cannot but be proper for every one, that as they begin slowly, so before their leaving the place they should gradually diminish the quantity, not to miss the use of it on going away. They would also do well to take some pint bottles of the water with them, to leave it off by degrees.

The proper season for going through a course of this water is the latter end of the spring, all the summer, and the beginning of the autumn, as the sun then remaining longer on our horizon, gives a warmth and temperature to the air, which in these months being generally serene, dry, and light, recreates the spirits, and disposes our minds to that state of tranquility so conducive to give the water a fair chance of success in its operation; besides which, the drinkers being hereby excited to walking and other exercise, a moderate warmth ensues, whence perspiration is promoted, and we are not so easily affected by the cold impulse of the water, but rather drink it with satisfaction and some degree of desire.\*

\* The Germans say, that you should not drink mineral waters in the months with an R in them, thereby insinuating, that May, June, July, and August, are to be preferred; but September and October (if the weather be dry, warm, and serene, as is often the case, when the summer, or even the spring, has been wet) are equally proper for drinking them: and families frequently stay at Cheltenham till the beginning of November, without finding any ill effects from the use of the water at that period.

The

The water may, however, be taken occasionally in the winter at a distance from the spring, provided it be warmed, and care taken not to expose one's self to the cold air during its operation; which will be still stronger and more immediate, if the bottled water be boiled gently till one third of the quantity is evaporated.

Dr. *Lucas* speaks thus of warm bathing: “ But  
 “ the most material, the most effectual, and uni-  
 “ versal preparation, for a course of any spirituous  
 “ and feruginous waters, is warm bathing. The  
 “ emptying and cleansing the first passages are  
 “ not sufficient. If there be a rigidity of the  
 “ fibres, an induration of the glands, a foulness,  
 “ constriction, or obstruction of the pores of the  
 “ skin, all should be mollified and relaxed; every  
 “ passage as far opened, every tumor and obstruc-  
 “ tion as far softened, and every pore as clean,  
 “ open, and free, as they may be rendered by the  
 “ repeated application of a warm universal bath,  
 “ with friction; and sometimes, in some cases,  
 “ sweating. And in a great variety of obstruc-  
 “ tions, hepatic, splenetic, mesenteric, and ute-  
 “ rine, the feruginous waters are not only greatly  
 “ seconded and assisted in their operation, by in-  
 “ terposing warm bathing during the course, but  
 “ in many cases, where they rather aggravate  
 “ than alluage the symptoms, warm bathing will  
 “ not only render them tolerable, but more safe  
 “ and effectual.”

My other author says, “ Warm baths, which  
 “ begin by cleansing the body, open the pores,  
 “ remove

“ remove small obstructions which choak the ex-  
 “ cretory vessels, soften the fibres of the skin,  
 “ calm, refresh, and supple it, increase and facili-  
 “ tate perspiration, and are very salutary in all  
 “ obstinate head-aches, vertigos, and rheuma-  
 “ tisms, proceeding from a stoppage of perspira-  
 “ tion or a cold cause; and preserve the body  
 “ from several disorders, especially those which  
 “ attack the skin; but care should be taken not  
 “ to use them too frequently, or continue them  
 “ too long.”

Speaking of cold baths, he says, “ The use of  
 “ cold baths is not exempt from danger, and pru-  
 “ dence requires us to use them with discretion:  
 “ In general they are improper for such persons  
 “ as are attacked with obstructions, weakness of  
 “ the breast, or have any parts in suppuration,  
 “ &c. and those of a timid disposition; the shock  
 “ being too great, and the apprehension of it en-  
 “ tirely counteracting the good effects which  
 “ might be expected from it, and may be pro-  
 “ ductive of great mischief; which ought also to  
 “ be attended to in sea-bathing.”

Bathing in warm sea water has of late been  
 much recommended, and found efficacious in ob-  
 stinate rheumatic cases, when every other Bath  
 has had no effect.

Dr. Speed, in his Commentary on Sea Water,  
 says, Bathing in it has been much and justly re-  
 commended by physicians in paralytic cases; and  
 adds, “ but as many are unable to bear the fa-  
 “ tigue

“ tigue of a journey to the sea, or the expence of  
 “ it, the following succedaneum is said to be of  
 “ great service, viz. Fill a large mashing or bath-  
 “ ing tub with water, putting to every gallon  
 “ half a pound (avoirdupoise) of salt, and bathe  
 “ the patient with it. By the use of which every  
 “ morning for a fortnight, a person 78 years old,  
 “ grievously afflicted with the palsy, his mouth  
 “ distorted, his speech affected, one side almost  
 “ useless, and so emaciated that little hope re-  
 “ mained of him, was surprisngly restored. He  
 “ was carried from the tub to bed, wrapped in a  
 “ blanket, and rubbed till dry, and had a little  
 “ warm wine and toast given him.”

If the water were warmed to the proper temperature, not exceeding 96 Farenheit's thermometer, it would certainly be better. What then might not be expected from warm baths of the Cheltenham or *similar saline mineral water*, during a course of drinking this water?

The most eminent of the faculty in Germany assert, that chalybeate waters made warm into Baths according to art, are of much greater service to the human body than natural hot baths are, because it is supposed, that these waters by their constant heat lose their excellent mineral spirits; but both natural and artificial should be used with great caution, and not without previous advice.

A partial bath may draw too great an afflux of the rheumatic matter to the part, and increase the  
 pain

pain and swelling; but an universal warm bath, with proper friction with a flesh-brush or hair-cloth, and pumping on the part affected while in it, tends to throw off the humour by general perspiration; but care must be taken not to run the risk of catching cold after such a bath.

A still stronger proof of the necessity of warm bathing is, that notwithstanding the well-known and long-experienced efficacy of the waters of the German Spa, it has been thought necessary, besides the common hot and cold baths, within these few years, to build baths at the Tonnelet, about two miles from Spa, where there is every convenience for hot and cold bathing in the mineral water: and patients who intend going through a course of these waters, are usually ordered previously to pass some time at the baths of Aix-la-Chapelle, or at Chaudfontaine, in order to prepare themselves for it.—The Cheltenham water\* is recommended as an excellent preparative to drink that of Bath, as also to the Buxton bath and water; and they who come from those places with an intention to drink it as such, would be more likely to benefit by its salutary properties, if before their coming they would take two or three (Bains de Santé) baths moderately warm,† merely for health, to cleanse the skin, being careful however to take

\* Warm baths have been fitted up here at Mr. Freeman's, No. 3, since 1787, and are much used.

† Ninety-six degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

a gentle

a gentle dose of Cheltenham salt,\* or of some other opening medicine, as their physician thinks best suited to their constitution, before such bathing.

Let not those who are of opinion, that drinking the bottled water at a distance is equally efficacious, deceive themselves. That it has great power, even in that state, is not to be doubted, but its operation on the spot will be much more speedy and satisfactory; independent of the change of air and scene, the disengaging the mind from business, &c. all which concur to facilitate the desired effect, and are absolutely necessary to obtain it. All I have now to add on this subject is, that notwithstanding the very great virtues of this water, it would be the highest presumption to advance that it is infallible in its operation and effect; yet so indubitable are its powers, that during the eight years I have attended this place, and have seen above 6000 persons resort to it for different complaints, I have known but very few who did not reap great benefit from the use of it; and they who have steadiness to persevere, and are careful not to thwart it by any irregularities, will,

\* The salt of this water is the least nauseous of any purgative salt whatever, and the most eligible to be taken as an opening medicine at any time, as its operation is over in three or four hours, and there is not the same danger of taking cold, as after other purgatives. This salt consists chiefly of a native Glauber's salt, with an admixture of Epsom salt; the former of which has the mineral alkali for its basis, the latter magnesia. Half an ounce of it dissolved in a pint of warm water, and taken at three different doses at the distance of a quarter of an hour each, is by much the best way of deriving the greatest benefit from it.

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I make no doubt, be persuaded of the truth of what I have here asserted.

Authors who have written on the qualities of this water, are

Doctors Short,		Rutty,
Linden,		Fothergill,
Lucas,		Smith, and
Russel,		Mr. Barker.

[The Account of the NEW ROADS, and of the RIDES near Cheltenham, are inserted with the Itinerary.]



## OF THE DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

**I**T is naturally divided into three parts: The Cotefwold country, separated from the Vale by the hills; the Vale; and the Forest of Dean, separated by the River Severn: And again into four political divisions, containing 28 hundreds.

### *Of the COTESWOLD,*

*Including all the high country on the S. E. side of the range of hills which divide the county.*

It is a noble champaign country, the residence of many nobility and gentry, and abounds in verdant plains, downs, corn-fields, parks, woods, and little vallies, well supplied with springs and rivulets, and enjoys a fine healthy air; which, however, in the highest and more exposed parts, has been thought too thin and cold for persons of tender and delicate constitutions.\* It was an-  
G 2 ciently

\* The Author of the Cheltenham Guide says, "Such is the striking difference between the air of the Cotefwold and that of the Vale; that of the former it has been commonly observed, that eight months in the year are winter, and the other four too cold for summer; whereas in the Vale, eight months are summer, and the remaining four too warm for an English winter."

The

ciently over-run with woods, whence it may have obtained its double name, *Coed* in the British, and *Woold* in the Saxon language, both signifying wood; and it seems probable, that those places that have *cot* or *cotes* in their composition, are derived from the said British word, most of their situations being in woody countries.

Camden says, “ it takes its name from the hills and sheep-cotes, for mountains and hills the Englishmen in old times termed *woulds*; upon which account the ancient glossary interprets the Alps of Italy, *the Woulds of Italy*.”

Mr. Richard Bishop has within these fifty years, by bringing the grass seeds, turnips, and clover into use, taught the Cotswold farmers (who, till that time, used to send their sheep and cattle to winter in the vale for want of fodder) to become an opulent people, and keep more than double the live stock they were used to do upon their own lands, throughout the year; which, while they feed and fatten, dung and fertilize the soil, and infallibly secure a good succeeding crop of corn; so that under favourable circumstances, and judicious management, the produce of an acre will,

The learned historian, from whom he gained this information, seems to have been led into this misrepresentation by affecting a perfectly contrasted mode of expression; the account being greatly exaggerated, though the difference be considerable.

Birdlip and Crickley-Hills are nearly of the same height, the top of the first being about 1350 feet above the water of the Severn at Gloucester, and on a level with a great part of the Cotswold country.

in

in this country, sometimes equal that of a like quantity of land in the Vale, where the rents are double and treble the price, and the land will not admit of proportionable improvements.

The farmers pen their sheep upon the land universally, using no other kind of manure, except that of the yard or stable. The farms here are from 100l. to 5 or 600l. per annum; the price of labour 10d. a day in winter, 1s. in spring, 1s. 6d. in grass mowing, and 1s. 8d. or 2s. for about five weeks at corn-harvest.

Camden, and many others, take notice of the wool of this country for its whiteness and fineness; but however it may have been formerly, it is become coarser since the improvement of the breed, by introducing the Leicester rams,\* esteemed the stoutest in the kingdom; and they bear prodigious fleeces, the hair of which is coarse and long: the longest sort of it is combed for worsted stuffs; the short is wrought up in cloth for the army, East-India Company, and other coarse goods.

On the Coteshwold is a customary meeting at Whitsuntide, vulgarly called an Ale, or Whitsun Ale,† resorted to by numbers of young people.

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Two

\* Sometimes brought here in little carriages made for that purpose; 40l. has been paid for one of them for a season only.

† Perhaps the true word is Yule; for, in the time of Druidism, the feast of Yule, or the Grove, was celebrated in the months of May and December. In the north of England, where the custom  
is

Two persons are chosen previous to the meeting, to be Lord and Lady of the Ale or Yule, who dress as suitably as they can to those characters : A large barn or other building is fitted up with seats, &c. for the Lord's hall. Here they assemble to dance and regale in the best manner their circumstances and the place will afford, and each man treats his girl with a ribband or favour.

The Lord and Lady, attended by the Steward, Sword, Purse, and Mace bearer, with their several badges of office, honour the hall with their presence ; they have likewise in their suite a page or train-bearer, and a jester, dressed in a party-coloured jacket. The Lord's music, consisting of a tabor and pipe, is employed to conduct the dance.

Companies of these morrice dancers,\* attended by the jester, and tabor and pipe, go about the  
country

is still kept up, Christmas is called Christmas Yule ; the Christmas Gambols, Yule Games ; and the Christmas Block, the Yule Leg. This was to illuminate the house, and turn the night into day, and used as an emblem of the return of the sun, and the lengthening of the days, or perhaps to give light all night, as they had not any candles. Tallow candles first began to be used in England anno 1290, and were so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for light. No idea of wax-candles in 1300.

\* A corruption from morefque.

In the reign of King James the First, eight old men, all living in one manor, (in this county) whose ages put together made 800 years, danced a morrice dance.

And Sir William Temple says, " Lord Leicester had a pamphlet in his possession, written by a gentleman in Herefordshire ;  
wherein

country in Whitsun week, and collect a sum towards the expences of the Yule.

All the figures of the Lord, &c. of the Yule, handsomely represented in basso relievo, stand in the north wall of the nave of Cirencester church, which vouches for the antiquity of the custom; and as on many of these occasions they erect a May-pole, it is a sign that it had its rise in Druidism.

The mace is made of filk, finely plaited with ribbands on the top, and filled with spices and

wherein mention was made of a set of morrice dancers, who went about that county, (in King James's reign) composed of ten men who danced, a maid Marian, and a tabor and pipe; and that the twelve, one with another, made up 1200 years." "It is not so much," says he, "that so many in one small county should live to that age, as that they should be in vigour and in humour to travel and to dance."

To the above instances of longevity I will add the following: In the parish of St. Briavels, in the forest division of this county, consisting of about 760 inhabitants, of which only one in seventy-two is reckoned to die yearly, five persons died in the year 1767, whose ages put together amounted to 450 years; of these, Thomas Evans and Sarah his wife were two; they were born in the parish, and having lived in it seventy-seven years in the married state, died within nine days of each other; having often declared, that neither of them was ever blooded or had taken physic.

A physician going to Bath some years ago, stopped at the Red Lion in Corsham, Wilts, and being accosted by some aged beggars of both sexes, was curious to know how old they were? one of them answered, that he was above an hundred, and that another standing near him was zix-score. The Doctor being a good deal surpris'd, the man added, the last Christmas there was a morrice dance at a neighbouring gentleman's, where ten of those mendicants, whose ages put together amounted to above 1000 years, performed their parts with great agility.

perfumes

perfumes for such of the company to smell to as desire it.

Our ancestors held an anniversary assembly on May-day; the column of the May (whence our May-pole) was the great standard of justice, in the Ey commons, or fields of May. Here it was that the people, if they saw cause, deposed or punished their Governors, their Barons, their Kings; and the Judge's bough or wand, (which at this time is discontinued, and only faintly represented by a nosegay) as well as the staff or rod of authority in the civil or military, (for it was the mace of civil power, and the truncheon of the field officers) took their rise from this custom.† A mayor, it is said, received his name from this May, in the sense of lawful power. The crown, a mark of dignity, and symbol of power, like the mace and sceptre, was also taken from the May, being representative of the garland or crown, which, when hung on the top of the May-pole, was the great signal for convening the people; the arches of which sprang from the circlet, and met together at the mound or round ball, being necessarily so formed to suspend it on the top of the pole; all which prove it is one of the most ancient customs, that from the remotest ages has been by representation from year to year perpetuated down to our days.

† Hence doubtless the custom of the Judges having nosegays, and of their being presented to persons of rank on particular occasions.

Mr. Robert Dover, who lived in the reign of King James I. instituted certain diversions on the Cotswold, called after his name, which were annually exhibited about Willersey and Campden; half a mile from which, at a place called Dover's-Hill, even at this time, on Thursday in Whitsun week, there is something to be seen of them, though they are much declined for want of so good a patron as the institutor.

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### *The VALE of GLOUCESTERSHIRE.*

This vale lies chiefly on the S. E. of the river Severn, which gives life and spirit to the soil; for extent and fertility it cannot be exceeded, perhaps not equalled, in the kingdom.

Sir R. Atkyns says, "Many places in this county bear the name of vineyards, whence it has been concluded, that wine was formerly made in those parts, but the vineyards were only apple orchards."

It is fully proved, however, that William of Mansfield was seized of a vineyard in Basley; and about Chelford in that parish, are many warm and sheltered spots of a southern aspect, extremely suitable to such a purpose. Domesday Book is also sufficient to determine the point; where, in the account of Stonehouse in this county, it is thus recorded: 'Ibi duo arpenz vinee.' Nobody surely will contend, that vinea can here mean an apple orchard, or any thing else but a plantation of vines; of which there can be no doubt that  
there

there were formerly many in this county, and different authors make mention of them. If there are no wines made now, it is not to be imputed, as by Camden, to the inhabitants, rather than the indisposition of the climate, but because both the lands and the people are employed to better advantage.

The lands are divided into two levels, upper and lower. Commissions are occasionally held, and orders made, for supporting the banks of the river, which in each level are repaired by those whose estates lie next them.

The particular places liable to inundations consist, according to an account given in, of about 12000 acres, each parish being rated at two-pence an acre to defray the expences of the court surveyor; though in the above account some have not given more than half, others two-thirds, of what is actually subject to floods.

In the reign of his late Majesty George II. another commission was issued for the preservation of lands lying further up the river above these levels, but nothing was ever done in consequence.

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### *The* FOREST of DEAN.\*

The face of the country here is remarkably uneven, full of little hills, with springs running between them; the soil is various, but much in-

\* This forest was formerly so considerable for timber, that (it is said) part of the instructions of the commanders of the Spanish Armada

clined to clay, proper for the growth of the oak, which flourishes exceedingly here, with plenty of beech, birch, holly, and other kinds of wood.

This forest obtained the name of Dean or Dene, from the ancient market-town of that name lying within its bounds and perambulation; so called, perhaps, from its remarkable low situation, being almost encompassed with high hills and woods. The word is of Saxon original, and signifies a dale, a valley, or woody place, whence our English word den, a hole or cave in the earth.

Giraldas, and some others, gave this forest the name of Danubia, and Danica Sylva, or the Danes Wood, because they sheltered themselves here.

Armada was to destroy it; but it has of late years been greatly reduced by the many iron furnaces in and near it.

This armada, stiled by Pope Sixtus Quintus the *Invincible*, sailed from Lisbon on the 19th of May 1588, 30th Elizabeth, consisting of 134 ships, of which only 53 returned to Spain; and of 30,000 soldiers on board, above 13,500 were killed or taken prisoners; among whom were many of the first rank. In short, there was not a family of any note in Spain but lost a son, a brother, or other kinsman in this expedition. King Philip was so certain of being successful, that he engaged to hold the English crown as feudatory to the see of Rome; in consequence of which he had the apostolical benediction, and the title of defender of the faith bestowed on him.

The chief of the English commanders by sea, were, Charles Howard Lord Baron of Effingham, high admiral of England; Lord Henry Seymour, and Sir Francis Drake, vice-admirals; Captains Hawkins, Frobrisher, &c. On the 28th of July, this year, at two o'clock in the morning, fire-ships were first made use of, eight being let drive, with wind and tide, into the midst of the Spanish fleet then at anchor near Calais.

Sir

Sir Robert Atkyns, following Camden's opinion, says, "The Gauls and Romans heretofore used the word Arden for a wood; whence, by rejecting the first syllable, the name of this forest might be derived; in justification of which, it may be observed, that the large forest near the German Spa, which extends many leagues, is called the Ardennes."

It appears by a survey made 17th of Charles I. that the Forest of Dean contains within its perambulation 23521 acres of the King's waste, lying within the hundred of St. Briavels;† besides many other manors, parishes, vills, and places to the amount of 20,000 acres, have been assarted or grubbed up, cleared, and made fit for tillage, taken out by purprestures, or inclosed, or more properly taken by incroachments, and granted away by the crown.

The whole forest, which is extraparochial, is divided into six walks, known by the respective Lodges built for the residence of so many keepers; each of which, besides a settled salary of 15*l.* per annum paid out of the Exchequer, has an inclosure of ground for his further encouragement.

† In the parish of St. Briavels, formerly called St. Brulais, seven miles from Chepstow, (the great road to which, and to Aust and New Passages from Ross, leads through this place) is an annual custom on Whitsunday, of distributing, after divine service, pieces of bread and cheese to the congregation; to defray the expence of which every householder in the parish pays a penny to the churchwardens, and this is said to be for the liberty of cutting and taking the wood in Hudnolls.

The

The names of the Lodges are,

1. The King's Lodge, oftener called the Speech-house, between Kinglo-hill and Daniel's moor.
2. York Lodge, at the upper end of Lumbard's Marsh.
3. Worcester Lodge, upon Winsbury-hill.
4. Danby Lodge, upon the Old-Bailey-hill near Lidney.
5. Herbert Lodge, upon Ruerdean-hill.
6. Latimer Lodge, upon Danemean-hill, not far from the Beacon.

The castle of St. Briavels stands in the Forest of Dean, and gives name to one of the hundreds in the forest division. The King, *jure coronæ*, is seized of this castle, which is extraparochial, and is said to have been built, to curb the Welsh, by Milo earl of Hereford, in the reign of Henry I. The ruins shew it to have been strong and of large extent, and formerly of great consequence, having been the residence of men of eminence in the government, who exercised great power in the forest: what now remains of the castle serves as a prison for criminals offending against the vert and venison of the forest, and for such as are convicted at the Mine Law Court, and at the Court of Pleas.

To this castle belong a Constable and several subordinate officers, all created by patent;—a  
H clerk,

clerk, a mesſor or itinerant officer, two ſerjeants, and a janitor; with fees annexed to each of their offices; but of late there have been only a clerk, a bailiff, or meſſor, and caſtle keeper; all appointed by the conſtable\* of the caſtle for the time being.

There are alſo four Verdurers of the foreſt, elected by the freeholders of the county, by virtue of the King's writ directed to the High Sheriff for that purpoſe; and in the time of King Canute their fee was yearly of the King's allowance, two horſes, one of which was ſaddled, one ſword, five javelins, one ſpear, one ſhield, and 10l. in money.

The gaveller is an officer appointed by the conſtable of the caſtle: This officer receives, by way of perquiſite or fee, a ſmall ſum of the miners, called the King's dues, and gives ſome directions concerning mining.

The firſt officer of this ſort was in 1660. Mr. Rudder ſays, “ He takes his name from Gavel, the Anglo-Saxon for tribute; but he may more likely derive it from the French word Gabelle, a cuſtom; hence Gabeller or Gaveller, Gabelier meaning the receiver of ſuch cuſtom, or cuſtom-houſe officer.”

\* The firſt perſon I find mentioned as conſtable of the caſtle and warden of the foreſt, is John de Monmouth, 18th King John. The preſent conſtable is the Earl of Berkeley, who is alſo Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum, Colonel of the Militia of the county of Glouceſter, and of the cities and counties of Briſtol and Glouceſter, Keeper of the Deer and Woods in the Foreſt of Dean, and High Steward of Glouceſter.

There

There are three courts, common to all forests.

1. The Court of Attachment, held once in forty days before the Verdurers, who receive the attachment *de viridi et venatione*, (of vert and venison) taken by the rest of the officers, and enroll them for presentment at the next justice seat for punishment, this court not having the power to convict.

2. The Court of Swanimote, held before the Verdurers as Judges, thrice in the year. This court can both enquire and convict, but cannot give judgment. All attachments should be presented at the next swanimote, where the freeholders within the forest are to appear to make inquest and juries.

These two courts used to be held at the Speech-house, which stands about the middle of the forest; but have been neglected for some time.

3. The Justice-Seat Court, which is the highest, cannot be kept oftener than every third year. It is held before the chief justice in Eyre, and has jurisdiction to enquire, hear, and determine all trespasses within the forest; and all claims of franchises, privileges, and liberties relative thereto: and before its being held, the reguards must go through and visit the whole forest, in order to present all kinds of trespasses. Besides these three courts, the hundred of St. Briavels, being in the crown, retains the privilege of a court-leet, which is held at the castle, where there are also two other courts held, of peculiar natures: first, the

Court of Record, held for the castle, the manor, and the hundred of St. Briavels, before the constable or his deputy, and the suitors of the manor, for trying all personal actions of whatever value, arising within the hundred, and levying fines of lands in the same. All processes run in the name of the constable, or his deputy.

The other is the Mine Law Court, for trying all causes between the miners, &c. concerning the mines: it is to be held before the constable, as steward of the court, or his deputy; besides whom, none are to be present but the gaveller, castle clerk, and free miners, who must be natives of the hundred of St. Briavels, and have worked in some of the mines at least one year and a day. The parties and witnesses are sworn upon a bible, into which a piece of holly stick is put; and are obliged to wear the hoof or working cap on their heads during examination. Causes tried at this court are not determined by the forest laws, or by any written laws of the realm, but by such as are peculiar to itself. The miners execute the legislative power, and make new laws for their convenience, as often as they see occasion.

The privileges of the forest are very extensive. The free miners claim a right by prescription of digging iron ore and coal in the forest, and of carrying their coal-works begun there, into the inclosed lands adjoining; also to cut timber out of the forest, necessary to carry on their works, as well in the lands of private persons, as in the King's soil.

*The*

*The* FOUR POLITICAL DIVISIONS *of*  
*the* COUNTY.

1. Kiftsgate division (containing the eight hundreds of Kiftsgate, Slaughter, Tibbleston, Cleeve, Cheltenham, Derhurst, Tewkesbury, and Westminster) comprises the N. and N. E. parts adjoining to Worcestershire, Warwickshire, and Oxfordshire.

2. The Seven-Hundred division (containing those of Cirencester, with Out-Torn and Minety, Britwell's Barrow, Bradley, Rapsgate, Bisley, Longtree, and Witston) lies S. S. W. of the former, with Oxfordshire and part of Berkshire on the E. and Wiltshire on the S. S. E.

3. Berkeley division (containing the seven hundreds of Berkeley, Thornbury, Pucklechurch, Langley and Swineshead, King's-Barton, Henbury, and Grumbald's-Ash) extends from the Seven Hundred division to the extremity of the county towards Wiltshire and Somersetshire, with the Severn on the N. W.

4. The Forest division (containing the six hundreds of St. Briavels, Blideslow, Westbury, Botloe, Dutchy of Lancaster, Dudston, and King's-Barton) takes in all that part of the county which lies on the N. W. of the Severn, and that part of the hundred of Dudston and King's-Barton situated on the other side of that river.

When this distribution was made is not known ; but the most ancient divisions of counties into

hundreds and tithings was by King Alfred; of which, with some other material occurrences in the English history during his reign, an account will be hereafter given.

There was formerly a custom called Waffail-ing, or going from house to house, at Christmas or New-Year's Eve, with a bowl\* filled with toast and ale or cyder, but is now grown much out of use in this county.

There are twenty-eight towns in the county of Gloucester where markets are actually held.

Berkeley	-	-	on Tuesday
Bisley	-	-	Thursday
Camden	-	-	Wednesday
Cheltenham	-	-	Thursday
Cirencester	-	-	Monday and Friday
Coleford	-	-	Friday
Dean	-	-	Monday
Dursley	-	-	Thursday
Fairford	-	-	Thursday
Gloucester	-	-	Wednesday and Saturday
Hampton	-	-	Tuesday

\* This was called a Waffail Bowl, derived from the Anglo-Saxon, signifying to be in health. The bowl was carried by young women, who accepted little presents from the houses they stopped at. Formerly, on New-Year's Eve, our hardy ancestors used to assemble round the glowing hearth with their cheerful neighbours, and in the spicy Waffail Bowl drown every former animosity:—An example worthy modern imitation! Waffail was the word, and Waffail every guest returned as he took the circling goblet from his friend, whilst song and civil mirth brought in the infant year. The Waffail Bowl or Cup is still carried about in Yorkshire by women who sing carols.

Horsley	- -	on Saturday	15
Leachlade	- -	Tuesday	
Marshfield	- -	Tuesday	
Newent	- -	Friday	
Newnham	- -	Friday	
Northleach	- -	Wednesday	
Painfswick	- -	Tuesday	
Stanley St. Leonards		Saturday	
Sodbury	- - -	Thursday	
Stow	- - -	Thursday	
Stroud	- - -	Friday	
Tetbury	- -	Wednesday	
Tewkesbury	- -	Wednesday and Saturday	
Thornbury	- -	Saturday	
Wickwar	- -	Monday	
Winchcombe	-	Saturday	
Wotton-Underedge		Friday	

### *Of the RIVERS of GLOUCESTERSHIRE.*

The principal rivers are but four: The Severn, the Isis or Thames, the First Avon, the Second or Bristol Avon, which receive all the others that either rise in the county or run through it: to which I shall add the Churn, as being doubtless the source of the Thames.

The Severn rises out of Plinlimmon-hill, in Montgomeryshire, passes by Llanidlos and Welsh Pool, where it becomes navigable; thence to Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth, in Shropshire; enters Worcestershire above Bewdley; and runs by Worcester and Upton into Gloucestershire, a little  
above

above Tewkesbury, about half a mile below which town it receives the Avon from Warwickshire: lower down, by parting itself, it makes the Isle of Alney,\* which is rich and beautiful, runs by

\* In 1013 Canute, (son of Swain) the Dane, having taken possession of the kingdom, Ethelred II. sent his wife Emma to her brother, Richard II. surnamed the Good, 4th Duke of Normandy, and retired into the Isle of Wight; on which Canute was proclaimed King: but in April 1016, Edmund, surnamed Ironsides, (son of Ethelred) was crowned in the market-place, at Kingston-upon-Thames: but upon a disagreement among the nobility, Canute was likewise crowned at Southampton; in June following he totally routed Edmund at Assendon, or Ashdon, near Walden in Essex, and pursued him to Deerhurst, eight miles from Gloucester, whither he fled; and here to prevent any further effusion of blood, the two Kings agreed to meet in this isle of Alney, and engage in single combat, their armies being spectators; when neither obtaining the victory, a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between them. But Edmund being murdered at Oxford a month after, Canute was in 1017 established sole monarch; and in 1018 he made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma widow of Ethelred, by whose marriage with two English Monarchs, the Normans began to have footing in England.

William the Conqueror's father was Robert 6th Duke of Normandy, youngest son of the above Richard the Good. From Edmund Ironside, by marriage of Margaret his eldest daughter (sole heiress to the English Crown, but excluded from her inheritance by the Norman Conquest) with Malcolm, third King of Scotland, commonly called Canmore, descended King James I. of England, and sixth of Scotland; in whose person the Imperial British, Saxon, English, Norman, and Scottish Crowns were united. His daughter Elizabeth married Frederick King of Bohemia, Prince Palatine of the Rhine; and from the Princess Sophia, their daughter, wife of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, Bishop of Osnaburgh, and Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, father of King George I. is descended our present most gracious Sovereign; whose ancestors, in the male line also, spring from

by Gloucester, (on the western side of the city) a little below which place, by uniting its divided streams, it becomes broader and deeper by the ebbing and flowing of the tide; passing by Newnham, after a course of more than forty miles, through the country, it receives the Wye, (which rises out of the same hill) and loses its name at the place of confluence below Chepstow, where it becomes the boundary between Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire; and continues till it receives the Bristol Avon at Kingroad, where it is ten or twelve miles over, and capable of receiving ships of great burthen. From Gloucester and Newnham several brigs are employed in the trade to London and Ireland; and a great number of barges or trows are continually going between Bristol, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Worcester, and Bewdley; where, by means of a canal, a communication is opened with the rivers Mersey and Trent, which promises great advantages to

from the above Malcolm and Margaret. Their daughter Maud married Henry I. youngest son of William the Conqueror by Matilda of the Brunswick family, descended from Baldwin the second, Count of Flanders; thus restoring to her what her mother had been deprived of; from this marriage came Matilda or Maud, married first to Henry the fifth, Emperor of Germany; and secondly to Geoffry Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, by whom she had Henry II. whose third son Richard I. and sixth son John, successively reigned in England. His eldest daughter Maud was married to Henry the Lion; Duke of Saxony, (whose possessions were Hanover, Zell, and Wolfembutte) progenitors of the Dukes of Brunswick, and of Ernest Augustus elector of Hanover, and as such arch-treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire; from whom is likewise descended the present King of Prussia, who is Elector of Brandenburg, and Grand Chamberlain of the Empire.

the

the neighbouring country. The bailiwick of the Severn is in the crown.

The places for passing this river are, at the Lower Load, a mile below Tewkesbury by ferry; the Haw, six miles above Gloucester, about seven from Cheltenham, by boat; at Maisemore Bridge; the Bridge at Gloucester; Framilode, about ten miles below Gloucester, by boat from the passage-house on the South side to Westbury; at Newnham, two miles further down, where the river is about a mile over, and the passage-house is on the west side of the river over to Arlingham: [Here is a ford, over which, at low water, waggons and people on horse-back, of more resolution than prudence, sometimes pass; many having lost their lives by their rashness in such an attempt, and that only to save a trifling expence:] at Pirton in the parish of Lidney, to land in Berkley parish; at Aust or the Old Passage, between Aust in Henbury parish, and Beachley in Tidenham parish, both in Gloucestershire; and the New Passage, between the Salt Marsh in Gloucestershire and Port Skeweth, near St. Pere, Monmouthshire.\*

A new, correct, and easy method of knowing the hours, &c. to pass at Aust and New Passages, see after the Itinerary.

\* A large sum of money having been subscribed towards the expence of forming a junction between the rivers Severn and Thames, to be continued from the Stroud navigation to Lechlade, in consequence of a petition presented to the House of Commons Feb. 5, 1783; a bill has since passed for that purpose, and it is now in great forwardness. An account of the Tunnel is given after that of the city of Gloucester.

The first Avon, a British name which signifies river, rises near Naseby in Northamptonshire, enters Warwickshire at Colthrop, and passing by Rugby, Warwick, and Stratford, where it is navigable, runs by Evesham to enter Gloucestershire a little above Tewkesbury, and discharges itself into the Severn about a mile below this town.

Isis. This has generally been considered as the head of the Thames, which, according to the current opinion, is so called from the junction of the names Thame and Isis, their water joining near Dorchester in Oxfordshire; but it is proved from good authority, by the learned author of the additions to Camden's *Britannia*, that notwithstanding so plausible an etymology, this river, which Camden and others have called Isis and Ouse, was anciently called Thames and Tems, before it came near the Tame.

The Thames has been reputed to rise in the parish of Coats, out of a well that overflows in the winter, or in a very wet season only; but in the summer this river can be traced no higher than to some springs which rise in the parish of Kemble, a little south on the Foss road, about four miles from Cirencester; hence it runs to Cricklade, to which place it is navigable upwards; so to Lechlade, Oxford, Abingdon, Wallingford, Reading, Henley, and Windsor, in its way to the great metropolis. But the Churn (Corin signifying the top in the British language) may with greater propriety be called the head of that river, being the highest source whence it derives its  
water:

water: The name is of British original, Che-vyrn signifying rapid. It rises at a place known by the name of the Seven Springs, in the parish of Cubberly, on the left hand of the road from Frog-Mill to Gloucester, about three miles and a half from Cheltenham, ten from Gloucester, and eleven miles north of Cirencester.

The united waters of these pure springs are so copious as to drive a corn-mill, a little below their source, and shape their course through Coleburn, Rendcombe, North-Cerney, and so on to Cirencester; thence to South-Cerney, and joins the Thames above Cricklade, at the same place with the Isis. The course of the Churn from the Seven Springs to this place is twenty miles; that of the Isis, from its rise, nine miles and a half.

Avon; Bristol Avon takes its rise at Tetbury in this county, which it quits immediately, and passing by Malmesbury, Chippenham, Bradford, and Bath, (where it is navigable) runs to Bristol, thence to Kingroad, where the Bristol ships first spread their sails when outward-bound, and first anchor on their return home. This river washes the Western borders of Gloucestershire, and is the boundary between it and Somersetshire for about twenty miles.

By 11th and 12th of William III. cap. 23, the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the city of Bristol are conservators of the Avon, from above the bridge there, to Kingroad, and so down the Severn to the two islands called the Holmes.

It

It once was proposed to join the Avon with the Thames by a canal, and so compleat an inland navigation betwixt London and Bristol, which might be easily carried into execution; the distance between the rise of the Isis and the Avon being about seven miles.

Besides the above, there are seventeen rivers of less note in this county, among which the Wye has but little claim to a place, being a boundary between Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire, at Welsh Bicknor, and at St. Briavels.

Half of the wooden bridge over this river at Chepstow,\* (near its confluence with the Severn,  
I at

\* Chepstow, in Monmouthshire, is a place of great antiquity, supposed to be built out of the ruins of the ancient Roman city called Venta Silurum; nothing can be more delightful than the situation of this place, being on the side of a hill near the conflux of the Wye and the Severn, so that there is a prospect of both those rivers, with many parts of the adjacent country.

On the banks of the Wye is a strong castle, which formerly served as a place of defence, and belonged to the Clares, Earls of Pembroke and Striguil, or Strighul, and Strugle, who were also Lords of Chepstow; now one of the titles of the Duke of Beaufort, to whom the castle belongs. His ancestor Charles, who took the name of Somerset, (son of Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset) married Elizabeth daughter and heiress of William Herbert Earl of Huntingdon, and Baron of Gower and Chepstow, by which appellation he had summons to Parliament, Nov. 26, 1508, 22d Henry VII. 1514, 5th Henry VIII. he was created Earl of Worcester and Baron of Ragland. Henry, the 5th Earl, was in 1641, 16th Charles I. created Marquis of Worcester, now the title of the Duke's eldest son. Henry, the third Marquis, being, Dec. 2, 1682, 23d Charles II. created Duke of Beaufort.

at which place, at the new and full moon, is one of the highest tides known; the flood rising sometimes sixty feet) is repaired by Gloucestershire, and the other half by Monmouthshire.

## PRODUCE

Of the above family of the Clares was Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, from his great strength and skill in archery; who, in 1171, 16th Henry II. with Robert Fitz-Stephen, on the invitation of Dermot King of Leinster, went over to Ireland. Fitz-Stephen went first, and landed with his forces at Waterford, took Wexford, which was given him, and there settled the first English Colony in that island. The inhabitants of that place still retain our ancient garb, and much of our language, with a mixture of Irish.

Strongbow married Dermot's daughter, and on his death succeeded to the kingdom of Leinster, and soon reduced the whole island to submission; at that time it was divided into seven kingdoms, (like our Heptarchy) viz. Connaught, Corke, Leinster, Ossory, Meath, Limerick, and Ulster; of these, Rodoric king of Connaught was the chief, and exercised the same authority over the others as our Saxon Monarchs did over those of the Heptarchy while it lasted. It is now divided into four large provinces, Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught; subdivided into thirty-two counties or shires, has four Archbishops, and eighteen Bishops.

In 1172, King Henry II. went over himself into Ireland, and landed at Waterford, Oct. 18, where all the Irish voluntarily came to his court, and with emulation strove who should first swear allegiance to him; thus becoming master of the island without violence, he kept his Christmas at Dublin, staid six months here, and on his departure at Easter 1173, left Hugh de Laci to govern in his name, with the title of Justiciary of Ireland. He was succeeded in it by Strongbow, who died in 1176, and was buried in the Chapter-house of the Abbey of Gloucester.

Jan. 23, 1542, 32d Henry VIII. the Parliament of England confirmed an act passed in Ireland, whereby that island was erected into a kingdom, and thenceforward the kings of England  
added

PRODUCE *of the* COUNTY.

## CORN.\*

Considering the quantities of corn brought into the county from Oxfordshire and Berkshire, as well as from Herefordshire, in waggons, and from Upton upon Severn by water, there is good reason to think that the corn of the growth of this county is not sufficient for its inhabitants, so vast a consumption is there of every kind in the manufacturing and populous parts of the county.

## I 2

## CHEESE.

added to their titles that of King of Ireland, of which, from 1210, 11th John, they had only been titled Lords.

Ireland was by the Britons called Yverdon; by the Romans Hibernia, from Ibernæ, a Phœnician word, the furthest habitation; and by the Saxons Iren-land, that is, the country of Iren or Erin. Camden supposes Erin to be derived from an Irish word signifying West, it being the most Western island of Europe.

St. Patrick was the first Bishop in Ireland; he was carried captive thither from Scotland at sixteen years of age, and died 491, aged 122. He is the tutelar Saint of Ireland; and 17th of March 1783, 23d of his present Majesty George III. the most illustrious order of St. Patrick was instituted at Dublin, and the great hall in the castle proclaimed from that day to be called St. Patrick's hall.

\* Water mills for grinding corn were invented by Bellifarius, while besieged in Rome by the Goths in 529.

The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, and turned by men and beasts with great labour; though Pliny mentions wheels turned by water. Windmills were invented in 1299.

*Prices*

# CHEESE.

The quantity made in this county is thus accounted for; the Vale, allowing for the Severn, 500,000 acres, of which 350,000 is in pasture; of these allow 158,000 for milch cattle, at three acres to

## *Prices of Wheat at different periods per quarter.*

1193 } - - - - 20s.	1216 - - - 12d.
to - - - - -	1280 - - - 20s.
1195 } - - - - -	1315 - - - 40s.
1205, 6th John - - 12d.	1316 - - - 60s.
	1335 - - - *40s.
And by reason of a frost from	1454 - - - 1s.
January to March, the same	1493 - - - 4s.
year, for a mark, or 40s.	1527 - - - 15s.
sterling.	1558 - - - 14s.

The following is a copy of the first Assize of Bread, proclaimed in 1202, 3d of John, throughout the kingdom; to be so that the bakers might gain three-pence in every quarter of wheat besides the bran, and two loaves for the oven, with the following allowances:

## The A S S I Z E.

	d.	Wheat at		White.	Brown.
For 4 servants	2	per quarter.		oz.	oz.
Two boys	$\frac{1}{4}$	s. d.	The quarter loaf well	16	24
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 0	baked to weigh	20	28
Yeast	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 6		24	32
Candle	$\frac{1}{4}$	5 0		32	42
Wood	$\frac{3}{4}$	4 6		36	46
Boulting	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 0		42	54
		3 6		48	64
per quarter	$4\frac{3}{4}$	3 0		54	72
		2 6		62	4 : 0
		2 0		77	4 : 8
		1 6			

\* Equal to 20s. a bushel now.

Te

to a cow, 50,000 at three cwt. of cheese each, the usual calculation, 7500 tons; to these add about 500 tons made in other parts of the county, the produce will be 8000 tons; which at 28l. per ton, the average for three or four years last past, amounts to or about four-pence per pound, 224,000l. The greatest part sent to the factors in London, besides a great deal of an inferior kind, sold in proportion.

I 3

The

To understand which, observe, that silver was then twenty-pence an ounce, and every pound of money was a pound weight, the shilling being the twentieth part of such pound weight; whereas now every pound of silver (valuing silver at 6s. per ounce) makes 3l. 12s. or 72s. sterling. King John was the first who caused sterling money to be coined here.

In the most ancient times, when money was first coined in this island, it was made of pure gold or silver, like the Hungarian ducats, Venetian sequins, &c. but afterwards, in making money, it being found convenient to have a certain quantity of base metal (or alloy) mixed with the gold or silver, the word sterling was introduced to denote the exact proportion or degree of fineness which ought to be retained in coins so composed; the word being most probably derived from the Saxon *Steore*, a rule or standard, this and sterling being synonymous.

Though Camden and some others derive it from *Easterling* or *Esterling*; observing, that in the reign of King Richard I. money coined in the East parts of Germany began to be of special request in England on account of its purity, and was called *Easterling* money; and some of the inhabitants of those parts, called *Easterlings*, were soon after sent for over, to perfect the English money, thence called *Sterling* for *Easterling*.

The original intention of alloy or allay was to give the minted metal a due hardness, that it might not waste with wearing, and to increase the bulk and weight, so as to countervail the charges of coining.

The

The best cheese is made in the hundreds of Berkeley, Thornbury, and the lower division of Grumbald's-Ash, of various sizes, from ten pounds to a quarter of a hundred weight each. The thick sort is called Double Gloucester and Double Berkeley, and usually sells upon the spot at six-pence per pound, about 33l. 12s. per ton.

In

The proportion of alloy is two carats, or eight grains troy, in a pound troy of gold; and eighteen penny-weights in a pound troy of silver.

The weight of the grain ought to be the exact weight of a grain of corn well dried, taken out of the middle of the ear.

The alloy used in gold, is silver and copper; but in silver coin, copper only.

1210, King John being in Ireland, on account of some commotions, the whole island was reduced to the King's obedience as formerly; and before his return he caused the laws and customs of England to be established for the future in Ireland: And the same year John De Grey, Bishop of Norwich, whom he made his justiciary there, caused money to be coined at Dublin, of the same weight and fineness as in England, that the like money might be common in both kingdoms: On this coin King John was stiled Lord of Ireland, being the first English King who had that title; which was also given him on his Great Seal; and on the counter seal, Duke of Normandy and Aquitain.

The dukedom of Normandy was reduced under the dominion of France, and united again to that monarchy by Philip II. surnamed L'Auguste, 1204, 5th of King John's reign, he being the 12th Duke of the Norman race in 320 years, descended from Rollo the Dane, who, anno 876, 5th of Alfred, made a descent in England; but found that wise Monarch so well prepared to receive him, that despairing of procuring a settlement here, he resolved to go in quest of one in France, where Charles the Simple granted him this dukedom. The Dukes of Normandy and Aquitain are still represented at the coronation of our sovereigns.

All

In proportion to its size and thickness it should be kept to a certain age to make it fit for the table, and when in perfection it surpasses every other cheese, either English or foreign.

### CYDER

Is another article, of which more is made than consumed in the county, to the amount perhaps of 5000l. per annum.

Styre cyder is almost peculiar to the Forest of Dean, and yields a most extraordinary price; but besides this particular sort, it is the opinion of very competent judges, that the foresters make the best cyder in the kingdom.

In the year 1763, though the crop of apples was so great that vast quantities of them were suffered to rot for want of casks to put the cyder in, yet even then the best old Styre sold at 15l. 15s. per hogshhead, and is since advanced to twenty; nor can the price of it be fixed, being chiefly purchased by persons of fortune: And it is asserted, that Gloucestershire cyder is worth more in the maker's cellar, than the finest wines in the world, in the respective countries of their own growth; owing to the Styre apple not being a plentiful bearer, and its cyder, from accidents altogether unaccountable, particularly liable to injury in keeping, so that its proving good is very precarious.

All the pennies, with the head in a triangle, were Irish coin, that being anciently the shape of the Irish harp.

Cyder

Cyder of three sorts is equally one of the productions of the Vale:—The stout-bodied, rough, masculine cyder, made of Longney Ruffet, Hagley Crab, Winter Pippin, &c.; the full-bodied, rich, pleasant cyder, made of the Harvey Ruffet, Woodcock, Golden Pippin, Winter Quinning, &c.; and a third sort made of the Bodnam Apple, Fox Whelp, and different sorts of kernel fruit, of a middle nature between the other two, as partaking of the properties of both.

There is also some Styre made in the Vale, but not in that perfection as in the Forest of Dean.

#### PERRY.

The best of the produce of this county is made of the Tainton Squash Pear, the Barland Pear, and the Mad Pear. His Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, father to our present most gracious Sovereign, on a tour through this county in 1750, gave it the name of Champagne d'Angleterre. It is a delicious sprightly liquor when in perfection, but a person heated by exercise should not drink of it freely.

#### BACON.

Gloucestershire Bacon is also very good, and large quantities of it are annually sent to London and Bristol.

#### SALMON

Is the only kind of fish sent to London in any quantity, for which the metropolis pays the county about 4000*l.* per annum.

#### COAL.

## COAL.

Most places in this county, within ten or twelve miles E. and N. E. of Bristol, abound in coal mines, something of the nature of that of Newcastle; and even the small,\* when wetted and thrown on a good fire, melts and forms into a very durable mass.

The

\* At Liege in Germany they mix the small dust of coal with loam or clay, and a sufficient quantity of water; pound it together till well incorporated, then make it up in forms which they call hochets, (near the size of a brick) these are piled up, and, when dry, make as good and lasting a fire as round coal, and are sold very cheap.

In the Philosophical Transactions, No. 460, p. 672, April 1741, is an account given by William Hanbury, Esq; F. R. S. of these hochets or coal-balls, made at Liege, which he calls facitious coal; and says he had used this coal and clay mixed upwards of ten years, in his kitchen, laundry, parlour and library, and by experience found it answer very well, being a most excellent fire for roasting, heating irons, or warming a room. The method of making it at Liege is by mixing one-third of unctuous clay (such as brewers use for bungs, quite clear of sand, gravel, or stone) and two-thirds of coal dust; though it is not always necessary to use so much coal-dust, as some clay will do if mixed half and half, which must be found by experience; but more coal than clay is always the best.

By a printed paper produced before the Royal Society anno 1628, it appears that this fuel was known in England at that time, and, according to the author of that paper, was discovered by Hugh Plat, in 1594. It is mentioned also by Ray, in his Topographical Observations, 8vo. p. 58, 1673; and an account of it is printed in the Essays for the month of December 1716, where it is proposed to be made with the black ouse of the river Thames, and for fourpence per bushel.

These

The upper part of the county is supplied with coal out of Shropshire down the Severn, which burns quick and lively, but is not so durable. This is the sort used at Cheltenham, generally sold at a guinea per ton, and in small quantities at 1s. 3d. per hundred weight.

Sir Robert Atkyns, in his history of this county, says, "That if a line were laid from the mouth of the Severn to Newcastle, and so passed round the globe, coal is to be found within a degree of that line, and scarce any where else in the world." What grounds he can have for such an assertion, it is difficult to determine. And a later author, Mr. Rudder, treats it as unaccountably whimsical and ridiculous, as facts and experiments are and ever will be wanting to support it.

#### FISH.

The Severn, besides the Salmon it produces in great plenty, and truly excellent, has the shad, the lamprey, and the elver; also the botchers, or salmon peel.

The shad of this river, is a sea-fish of the herring kind, by naturalists called *Clupea*, the flavour of which to some persons is very grateful; they say it is like mackerel, and I take it to be the same with what is called the horse mackerel in the

These coal-balls, I learnt, are made in some parts of Wales; and it is surprising that some such mode has never been adopted by the poorer people in England, who might pound it with large mallets, or such as the paviours use, instead of treading on it as the women do abroad.

West;

West; they are brought in large quantities to Cheltenham, and sold cheap. The lamprey and lamprons, (only differing in their size, the latter being the smaller, for which it is more especially famed) in Latin *Lampetra*, also *Alabeta*, (from *Alabes*, its Greek name) *Galexia*, and *Lumbricus Marinus*, is a species of the *Petromyzon*. It is of a dark colour on the back, but of a fine clear light blue on the belly; has several rows of teeth, but no back-bone or gills; instead of these last, on each side of the throat are seven holes to receive water; they grow to the weight of three, and even ten or twelve pounds, and the length of two feet and a half or upwards, and are in season from January to March and April, being then fattest, but in the summer months are harder and lean, though at all times much esteemed and scarce. They are potted at Gloucester, when in season, in pots of different sizes, and sent all over the kingdom.

Some authors reckon them of good juice, and to be preferred before all fish. Others, that they are quite otherwise, and that unless they are well cleaned, boiled, stewed, or baked, and seasoned with spices, they are hard of digestion and unwholesome.

The Severn also produces the Elver, so called from a supposition that they are young eels, but are a species of fish which the editor of Camden, by mistake, supposes not to be found in any county but Somersetshire. If the spring be mild and open they generally appear about the middle of April, when they cover the surface of the water,  
more

more especially about the mouths of rivers that empty themselves into the Severn. They are of a dark brown colour, about two or three inches long; the country people skim them up in great abundance, scour, and boil them, then bring them to market as white as snow, where they are sold at twopence per pound. They are either fried in cakes, or stewed; some stew them with saffron.

Great plenty of very fine eels, the produce of the Severn and the rivers flowing into it, are also brought to Cheltenham, and sold from 3d. to 4d. and 6d. per pound, according to the size.





## *Of the* TRADE *and* MANUFACTURES of GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE manufactures are, WOOLLEN CLOTHS  
of various sorts.\*

Many centuries ago the city of Gloucester was famous for its cloth manufacture, where Brook-street, situated on Full-Brook, was the place of habitation for clothiers, dyers, and shearmen; and even as lately as 1629, there was a company of clothiers in that city.

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\* The clothing trade is so considerable in this county, that the other manufactures hardly deserve to be mentioned. It is computed that 50,000 cloths are made yearly in it.

Wool was first manufactured in England in 1185, 31st Henry II. but no quantity of cloth was made till 1331, 4th Edward III. when John Kempe brought the art of weaving woollen cloth into England from Brabant, and settled at York; and seventy families of cloth-workers came from the Netherlands, by King Edward's invitation, which may be looked upon as the æra of the introduction of the art of making fine cloths in this kingdom.

1337, 11th Edward III. in a Parliament held about the middle of March, it was enacted, "that no wool of English growth should be exported, and that all cloth-workers should be received from whatever foreign part they came, and encouraged."

1340, Thomas Blanket and some others, inhabitants of Bristol, set up looms in their own houses. Before this the custom upon unmanufactured wool exported amounted at 50s. per sack, 20 250,000l. per annum; this excessive custom set our people to  
work,

It was considerable at Cirencester in the reign of Henry IV. who granted a charter to a company of weavers there, which still subsists, and it has flourished at different times in various other parts of the county. But nature pointing out the most convenient situation for carrying on this manufacture,

work, instructed and assisted by the foreigners from Gant and Louvain, which two places, from the tenth century to this period, had furnished the greatest part of Europe, and even England, with cloths manufactured from its own wool. Some say their trade continued to flourish till the fifteenth century.

1568, 10th Elizabeth, on the Duke of Alva's persecution of the Protestants in the Netherlands, weavers, dyers, cloth-drappers, linen-makers, silk throwsters, &c. came over from Flanders, and settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Sandwich, Colchester, Maidstone, Southampton, &c. and taught the English the making of Baize, Serges, Norwich Crapes, &c. The Baize-makers chiefly settled at Colchester.

1579, Several of the provinces of the Low Countries shook off the Spanish government, then under Philip II. and founded the Republick of Holland, or Seven United Provinces; and in 1609 were by the Spaniards acknowledged independent: Ten still remained to Spain, now called the Austrian Netherlands.

Towards the close of the sixteenth century, and of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, exportation of any wool at all was absolutely prohibited, upon pain of having the right hand struck off. From that time England has been exceedingly jealous of its wool; and to promote their vigilance, the Judges, King's Counsel at Law, and Masters in Chancery, are in Parliament seated on wool-packs. Accordingly, scarce a parliament passes but the prohibition has been renewed; and about the middle of the 17th century the exporting wool was made a capital crime. As the manufacture now stands in the kingdom, the produce of it is computed to be eight millions per annum; three-fourths consumed at home, the rest exported.

Linen

facture, which requires plenty of water for driving the fulling mills, and scouring of wool, it has long since been seated principally on the borders of the little rivers and brooks in the parishes of Bisley, Hampton, Stroud, Painswick, Woodchester, Horsley, Stonehouse, Stanley, Uley, Dursley, Wotton-Underedge, and neighbouring places of less note, where the master clothiers live; but the women and children all over the county are employed in carding of wool and spinning of yarn.

This manufacture is divided into four branches :

The country or inland trade, which yields about 250,000*l.* per annum.

The army trade, and that with the drapers in London, 100,000*l.* per annum.

The Turkey trade, 50,000*l.* per annum.

Linen was first made in England in the year 1253, 37th Henry III. when the luxurious began to wear linen, but the generality woollen shirts.

Table linen was very scarce in England 1320, 13th Edward II. but 1386, 9th Richard II. a company of linen-weavers from the Netherlands settled in London. From a similar persecution of the Protestants in France by Louis XIV. 1685, 1st James II. on the revocation of the edict of Nantz (passed 1598 by Henry IV. of France, by which they enjoyed toleration in that kingdom) 50,000 of them came into England, some thousands of whom settled in Spitalfields, London, and carried on the silk manufactory, where their descendants still remain; others brought the art of making crystal glasses for watches, and pictures, and jewelry, to the greatest perfection, besides many other curious arts and manufactories, now flourishing in this kingdom.

The East-India Company trade, 200,000*l.* per ann.—Total for this county only, half a million.

### IRON MANUFACTURE.

In the Forest of Dean are several furnaces and forges that afford employment for great numbers of miners, colliers, carriers, and other labourers; and by mining, which is the chief employment of the poor here, it is said they can earn more than any common labourers whatever elsewhere. The Foresters boast of their independency, and say, “that the produce of their own county is sufficient for them without being obliged to any other part of the kingdom.”

At Froombridge, in the parish of Frampton upon Severn, is one of the completest set of mills for making *iron* and *steel ware* in the kingdom. The proprietors of which have also a tin-plate work at Framilode.\*

### BRASS WORKS.

There are two, one at the Baptist Mills, near Bristol, and the other at Warmley in the parish of Bitton; both carried on by companies of large property.

\* Till the year 1563 the English iron wire was all made and drawn by main strength alone, in the Forest of Dean and elsewhere, and the greatest part of iron wire and ready-made wool-cards were imported; but at the above period the Germans introduced the drawing it by a mill. The first of which in England was erected by Godfrey Box of Liege, in 1590.

PINS.

## PINS.

At Gloucester is a very valuable manufactory, which in the year 1626, on the decline of the clothing trade, that the poor inhabitants might not be destitute of employment, was by John Tisley, to his great honour, brought to this place; where it was so properly encouraged and promoted, that at present the manufacture returns about 20,000*l.* per annum† from London, besides a very extensive trade with the country.

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*Cards for clothiers use*,\* at Dursley, Stroud, and Wotton-Underedge.

*Scarlet Dying*,† scarcely done any where in equal perfection as at Stroud.

*Worsted combing*, at Gloucester, Cirencester, Tewkesbury, and Tetbury.

K 3

*Stocking*

† Pins were brought from France, and first made in England in the year 1543, before which invention both sexes used ribbons, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver, and gold; also the prickles of thorns curiously scraped, trimmed and dried, called by the poor women in Wales *Pin Draen*, have served with them for the purpose of pins, and are used to this day.

\* Bishop Blaize, patron of the wool-combers, invented the card for combing of wool; he suffered martyrdom in the reign of Dioclesian, anno 304.

† The art of scarlet dying was invented A. 1000. Till 1608, 6th James I. the English were not skilled in the art of dressing and dying English woollen manufactures, but sent them into Holland white, and the Hollanders sent them back when dyed, and sold them in England; but in this year Alderman Cockaine, intimating

*Stocking Frame Knitting*,\* at Cirencester, Tewkesbury, Newent, and a few villages in that neighbourhood.

*Carpet Weaving*, lately brought to Cirencester by two persons, who make all the various sizes and patterns with good success.

The heavy *Edge Tools* made at Cirencester are in great reputation. Two families here have for some time enjoyed unrivalled the branch of making knives for curriers to shave the leather, which the people of Birmingham are said to have attempted in vain.

*Harrateens, Cbeneys*, and a few other woollen stuffs, are made at Cirencester, and sent white to London.

*Paper*. Fine Writing Paper† is made at Postlip in the parish of Winchcombe, at Quenington, and

intimating to the King and Ministry, that a great profit would accrue to England if the cloths were dressed at home, obtained a patent to dress and dye them, exclusive of all others; and a proclamation was published, forbidding all persons to send any white cloths abroad; whereupon the Hollanders prohibited the importation of dyed cloths from England: This prohibition, and Cockaine's dying and dressing them worse, and dearer, than they were in Holland, obliged the King to grant the exportation of a certain quantity, and little by little the trade returned into its old track. The art of dying was afterwards brought from the Low Countries by one Brewer, in 1643, and first used at Bow near Stratford.

\* The Stocking frame was invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee of Cambridge, 1589, 31st of Elizabeth.

† Paper was first invented in the time of Alexander the Great, about three hundred and forty years before Christ. None made of

and at Abbenhall; the brown sort at a few other places in the county.

*Felt Hats*† are made at Frampton-Cotterel, and employ a great many hands.

*Rug and Blanket Manufacture*,‡ at Nailsworth, Dursley, Nibley, and other places of the clothing country.

*Woolstapling*, or breaking the wool, at Gloucester, Cirencester, and Tetbury.

of cotton till A. D. 1000. The first made of linen rags in 1179 by a German. The manufacture introduced into England at Dartford in Kent, 1588, 30th Elizabeth, though scarcely any but brown paper was made till 1687, when white paper began to be made.

† Men's hats were invented at Paris by a Swiss, 1404, and first worn in England in the reign of Henry VII. in the fourth year of which, 1489, a statute passed, "that no capper or hatter should sell any hat above 1s. 8d. or cap above 2s. 8d."

Hats were first manufactured in London by Spaniards in 1510, 2d Henry VIII. Before this time, men and women generally wore close knit woollen caps.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, high-crowned hats were worn by the men; and 1571, 13th same reign, a law passed, enacting, "that every person above seven years of age should on Sundays and Holidays wear a cap of wool, knit-made, thickened and dressed in England by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect; excepting maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman of twenty marks land, and their heirs, and such as have borne office of worship in any city, town or place, and the wardens of the London companies.

‡ So called without doubt from Thomas Blanket, who in 1340 first set up looms for weaving in Bristol.

## The CITY of GLOUCESTER.

THE ancient British name was *Caer Glou*. *Caer* signifies a city, and *Glow* fair; a name it well deserves, being a fair city, first built by Arviragus† A. D. 47, in honour of Claudius the 5th Roman Emperor, whose daughter he is said to have married. Antoninus Pius, the 16th Emperor, called it *Glevum*.

It was anciently a famous station of the Romans, who, when they subdued this part of the island, were under the necessity of planting a colony here governed by a Consul, (*Comes*) because of the incursions of the *Silures*,\* inhabitants of the southern part of Wales, who were the last that consented to submit to the Roman yoke.

† Authors differ much concerning Arviragus; some say he could not have married Claudius's daughter, as he flourished in the time of Domitian, according to Juvenal; so he might, and yet be the person who withstood Claudius on his arrival in Britain, A. 44. Domitian began his reign A. 81; thus Arviragus, called also Meurigus, might flourish in both these reigns. He was the youngest son of Kimbelinus or Cynbeline, who reigned in Britain at the time of the birth of our Saviour; whose gospel was first preached in this island in the reign of Arviragus, A. 63, by Joseph of Arimathea, and eleven more of the disciples of Philip; and though Arviragus and his nobles did not embrace it, yet they favoured the preachers.

Arviragus died A. 87, and was succeeded by his son Marius, grandfather to Lucius the first Christian king. Both he and Arviragus are said to have been buried at Gloucester.

\* The *Silures*, the bravest and most powerful of all the Britons, could not be tamed either by clemency or severity. A. 52, Ostorius died with grief that he could not stop the progress of their victories.

The Legion at this place was called Colonia Glevum. Their consular-way, called the Ermine-street, beginning at St. David's in the county of Pembroke, passes through this city, and reaches as far as Southampton in Hampshire, and is supposed to join the northern military way, called by Dugdale Via Icenorum, or Ikeland-street, which went from Tinmouth through the counties of York, Derby, Leicester, Warwick, Gloucester, Oxford, and so to Winchester and Southampton, at some small distance from this last place.

From the laws of Edward the Confessor it appears, that very considerable immunities and privileges were granted to these ways; among others, they had the King's peace, *i. e.* security of life and goods, and upon them the persons of men in all cases were free from arrests, and their goods from distress.

This city was first won from the Britons by Chevline, the third King of the West-Saxons, A. D. 570, soon after the fatal battle of Dirham† in this county, and was governed by a Portgreve; from their hands it was wrested by the Mercians, whose kingdom began in 582, and under them flourished with great honour; they kept possession of it till the Heptarchy was dissolved, when from a variety of circumstances it appears to have been one of the most considerable places in this part of the island, and that many of the English nobility resided here.

† Dirham is nine miles from Bath.

According

According to Domesday-Book\* it paid twenty-six pounds yearly to the King, which being pounds of silver, amounted to 78l. equal (according to the specific value of money at present, compared with that of the above period) to 1,700l. Besides the above sum, it was obliged to furnish the King every year with twelve sextaries of honey of eight quarts each, and thirty-six dicres of iron of ten bars each, and one hundred rods of iron to make nails for the King's ships;† besides some other small customs for the King's household.

In the time of King Edward the Confessor‡ it was an ancient borough, the inhabitants of which were stiled the Burgesses of the town of Gloucester; and so they continued to be, till King John|| by his letters

\* Where it is stiled a city, when few other places had obtained that title, and London bore the name of Burgh, which might mean the same.

† Forging of iron seems to have been at that time its principal manufactory.

‡ He was the seventh son of Ethelred by Queen Emma, and the first King who collected all the laws of his predecessors into one book, the origin of our common law. The first also who signed his patents with the seal now called the King's Broad Seal, or Great Seal; Lambard affirms King Edward brought the use of it from Normandy, and with it the name of Chancellor. He made choice of this place to entertain his brother-in-law Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, when on a visit to him in 1051, and held a great assembly of his nobles in the ancient building in the monastery, now called the Long Work-house, where Henry I. afterwards held a like assembly.

|| King John being besieged in the Tower of London by the Barons, headed by Robert Fitz-Walter, the General, he agreed to

letters patent incorporated them, with the privilege of keeping a market. He also enlarged its jurisdiction over several places in the neighbourhood, and granted them power to hold places of the crown, keep a coroner, beside many other valuable privileges, which it still enjoys. His son Henry III.\* was crowned in the Abbey here 1216.  
King

to meet them at Runnemede, (or the Mead of Council, as treaties concerning the peace of the kingdom had in ancient times been held there) where he granted them Magna Charta, the great charter of the English liberties, consisting of seventy-nine articles, signed by him in Runnemede, between Windlesore [Windfor] and Stanes, [Staines] on the 15th of June 1215, in the 17th year of his reign. Two copies of this charter, as old as King John's time, one with the broad seal, are now in the Cotton Library.

At the same time he granted the charter of forests, consisting of eighteen articles, of which there is no original extant, or any copy older than the first of Henry III. 1216, when he confirmed them both.

Some historians date the æra of our Parliaments from the meeting in Runnemede; but the first writs for Sheriffs to return two Knights of the Shire as representatives of each county, and for each city and borough to send as many citizens and burgeses, were issued January 20, 1265, 49th Henry III. and may more properly be reckoned the epocha of the House of Commons in its present state. The first Parliament, in which the Lords and Commons sat together, was held 1330, 4th Edward III. in a building, now a barn, at Eltham in Kent, where formerly was a royal palace.

King John was the first of the Kings of England who wrote himself in his grants in the plural number, *nos*, we, *pro nobis et heredibus nostris*, for us and our heirs; all before him wrote *Ego*, I, &c.

\* King Henry III. reigned 56 years and 4 weeks; he first fixed the weights and measures as follows:

An

King Edward I. in the sixth year of his reign, A. D. 1278, held a Parliament here, wherein were enacted several good laws concerning the liberties and franchises of the nation, now called The Statutes of Gloucester, and are often quoted in the courts of law.

Richard II. also held a Parliament here in 1378, and was lodged in the monastery with his whole court.

Richard III. who had been Duke of Gloucester, had such a respect for this city, that he made it a county incorporate under a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. and added to it the hundreds of Dudstone and King's-Barton, gave it the Sword and Cap of Maintenance, with many other privileges, of which it does not seem to have availed itself; as in the 27th of the reign of King Henry VIII. 1536, an order was made, that if any person suffered his house to fall to decay, and did not rebuild it within three years, he was to lose his title to his freehold, and the Lord of the Manor was at liberty to build upon it; and if he neglected to do it in three years, then the Corporation might build for their own use; and on their neglect for

An English penny, called a sterling, (our penny-weight) round and without clipping, was to weigh 32 wheat corns, taken out of the midst of the ear.

20 such pennies	1 ounce
12 ounces	1 pound
8 pounds	1 gallon of wine
8 gallons of wine	a London bushel
8 bushels	one quarter.

three

three years, the first owner might re-enter: which statute had its desired effect, and the city was soon rebuilt. Henry VIII.\* confirmed all former grants and charters; and on erecting a Bishoprick here Sept. 3, 1541, 39th of his reign, by a particular clause in his charter, ordered that the whole town be thenceforth and for ever a city.

In 1671, 22d Charles II. this city forfeited its charter, which was surrendered, and was the first that King took into his hands; upon proper application, April 13, 1673, 24th of his reign, their former privileges were confirmed, and it was erected into a free city and county of itself for

\* In September 1521, King Henry finished his book against Luther, concerning the Seven Sacraments, on which Pope Leo Xth called an Assembly of the Cardinals, and after a long debate, what title would be most proper, gave him the glorious one of *'Defender of the Faith'*; which, by a bull then drawn up, was confirmed on him and the Kings of England, his successors. March 22, 1531, at a general convocation of the clergy, he was, for his zeal against the Lutherans, acknowledged sole protector and supreme head of the church; a title confirmed by Parliament 1534, when the papal authority was entirely abolished in England, and the first-fruits and tenths granted to the King. An act was also passed, that when a bishoprick became vacant, he should for the future send to the chapter a Congé d'Elire, (or permission to chuse) and in case the election was not over in twelve days after such licence, then to belong to the Sovereign. This reformation was forwarded by Edward VI.; and in 1548, the second of his reign, the church service was first sung in English.

The name of Protestants began at the diet of Spire 1529. when several of the German states protested against a decree of the diet to support the doctrines of the church of Rome. The protesting states were, the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, the Landgrave of Hesse, and the Princes of Lunenburgh.

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ever,

ever, but it cost the corporation 679l. 4s. 9d. to procure this charter; by which the corporation must consist of thirty members at least, but cannot exceed forty, of whom the Mayor and Aldermen are twelve, the rest common-council. Every son of a burges is free born, and as such entitled to his freedom.

The city of Gloucester, in its present state, is very handsome, three miles in circumference, the capital of the surrounding county, to which it gives name. It is situated in lat. 51. 49. long. 101 miles west from London, in the midst of the fine and extensive vale of Gloucester, by some called the vale of Evesham, but most writers have given it the former name. It is 37 miles N.N.E. from Bristol, 25 S. W. from Worcester, 32 S. from Hereford, 26 E. from Monmouth, and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  from Cheltenham, commonly called 10. The river Severn flows on the West side of it, where is a convenient quay and wharf; it is the first port upon that river, with its proper officers, viz. a customer and collector, a comptroller, a searcher, a surveyor, and two boatmen; a privilege granted to this city by Queen Elizabeth,\* by charter dated the 20th of June, in the 22d year of her reign.

\* When the Spanish Armada threatened an invasion, the city of Gloucester armed one hundred men for the Queen's service. The Queen also encouraged the Reformation, and after a reign of 44 years, 4 months, and 7 days, expired 24th of March, O. S. 1603, aged 70, and in her ended the name of the *Tudors*.

From

From the middle of the city, where the four principal streets meet, there is a descent every way, which makes it not only clean and healthy, but adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

The four streets, well paved and enlightened by lamps, are, the Westgate, which is the principal street, being 938 yards (above half a mile) long, from the top to the Westgate; the Eastgate-street is 294 yards, from the crossing of the four principal streets to the Eastgate; the upper Northgate-street 180 yards long, from the crossing of the street to the upper North-gate; and the Southgate-street, 391 yards long, as above. The buildings extend considerably beyond all these gates, except the West; without the East-gate the extent is near half a mile, and called Barton-street; without the North-gate half a mile; and without the South-gate a quarter of a mile, called Littleworth.

The following persons are, by charter or prescription, officers in the city of Gloucester:—The Mayor, who is also clerk of the market, and the Marshal and Steward of the King's Household, when his Majesty is in the city; the High Steward, commonly a nobleman; the Recorder; the two Members of Parliament; the twelve Aldermen, out of whom the Mayor is chosen, who, at the end of his mayoralty, is generally the coroner, and president of the hospitals; the Town-clerk; the two Sheriffs, chosen out of the common-council; the Common-Council, in

number twenty-six; the Treasurer; the Chamberlain; the Sword-Bearer; the twelve Constables for the four wards, four for the West, four for the North, two for the East, and two for the South; the four Serjeants at Mace, two for the Mayor, and one for each Sheriff; the Crier or Day Bell-man; a Water Bailiff; four Porters; a Night Bell-man and Gaoler; a Beadle, and Provost Marshal.

The Mayor, Sheriffs, and other principal officers, are to be elected on the Monday next after Michaelmas-day; twenty of the Common-Council must be present; and for not proceeding in this regular way in the year 1671, they were served with a quo warranto, and surrendered their charter, afterwards renewed as above.

There are twelve companies in the corporation, who attend on the Mayor with their streamers upon particular occasions:—

1. Mercers, under which are also included Apothecaries and Grocers
2. Weavers
3. Tanners
4. Butchers
5. Smiths and Hammermen, among which are Ironmongers, Cutlers, Saddlers, and Glaziers
6. Bakers
7. Joiners and Coopers
8. Shoemakers
9. Metal-

9. Metal-men, to which belong Goldsmiths, Braziers, Pewterers, and Pin-makers

10. Taylors

11. Barbers

12. Glovers.

Besides which, there were formerly the companies of Cappers and Furriers, Shearmen, Dyers, Cooks and Innholders, Clothiers, Haberdashers, and Brewers.

Borough English\* (whereby lands and estates descended to the youngest son, and were forfeited to the King for felony but for a year and a day) was an ancient custom and privilege enjoyed by the town and some part of the county of Gloucester; and confirmed by a statute made the 17th Edward II. called The Statute of Gloucester; but is now lost through disuse, and not claimed in any part of the county. Hence arose the saying "The father to the bough, the son to the plough."

The markets here are on Wednesday and Saturday.†

L 3

There

\* The lands in Kent of a tenant in gavel-kind, do not escheat to the King or other Lord of whom they are holden, in case of a conviction, and execution for felony; but the heir of such tenant, notwithstanding the offence of his ancestor, may enter immediately, and enjoy the lands by descent, after the same customs and services by which they were before holden; except in cases of High Treason, when said lands are forfeited to the Crown; nor are the heirs entitled to them, if their ancestor, being indicted for a felony, become an outlaw by absconding.

† On Wednesday March 8, 1786, two new markets were opened by proclamation in this city; one in the *Southgate-street*,

There are four fairs annually, viz. On the 25th of March and two following days, granted by King James I.; the Eve and Feast of St. John, and five succeeding days, (22d to 29th of June) granted by Edward III. 1356; Barton fair, 17th September, granted by Edward IV. 1466; and on the 17th of November, and two days after, by James I.

In 1643, this city, being in possession of the parliament's forces, was besieged by the King and his Nephew Prince Rupert; and Colonel Massey, the governor, summoned to surrender; who undauntedly returned for answer, that he was sworn to keep the city for his Majesty, by both houses of parliament, and so he would by GOD's help; and though the garrison was reduced to great hardships, having only two or three barrels of powder, and provision short in proportion, it withstood all their attacks, till the Earl of Essex, coming to its relief, obliged the King to raise the siege on the 5th of September, and retire with an army of 3000 men to Painswick-hill. But in consequence of this opposition, on the restoration, the hundreds of Dudstone and King's Barton were taken from them by act of parliament, and re-

*street*, to be appropriated as a daily market for the sale of the following commodities, viz. butter, fish, earthen-ware, and vegetables to be sold by the town gardeners.

The other in the *Eastgate-street*, to be appropriated on Wednesday and Saturday (being the public market days) for the sale of the following commodities, viz. all sorts of meat, roasting pigs, poultry of all sorts, vegetables of all sorts by the gardeners who come only on those market days, fruit, wheat, barley, oats, beans, pease, rye, and other grain, and for tradesmen.

turned

turned to the out-county; and the walls pulled down; besides which, the city suffered 26,000*l.* damage by the siege, and six churches out of eleven were destroyed. Five now remain, and are entire, besides the Cathedral.

1. St. Mary de Load, near the Cathedral, belonging to a remarkable large parish, called the Mother Church, with a very low tower, and a ring of six bells.

There is a common tradition that King Lucius was buried in this church. Collier, in his historical description, mentions the several historians who take notice of it.

2. St. John the Baptist, in the Northgate-street, with a neat spire, and a ring of five bells.

The Magdalen, generally called St. James's Hospital, for nineteen paupers, with 1*s.* 6*d.* each; and St. Margaret's Hospital for nine poor men, with 2*s.* each weekly; are in this parish.

3. St. Michael, near where the cross stood, a neat spire, and six bells. The two parishes of St. Mary de Grace and St. Aldart, the churches destroyed in the rebellion, were united to this parish, but at the restoration the former was nullified, and has remained a distinct parish ever since.

The Blue-Coat Hospital, erected by Sir Thomas Rich, of Sunning, Berks, for twenty boys, six of whom are to leave it every year, and have 10*l.* each to bind them apprentices, is in this parish.

There

There are also ten men and ten women, who have each a blue gown or cloak, and a pair of stockings and shoes, and a shirt or shift every year; and if any money remain at the year's end, it is by the founder's order to be disposed of to female servants, who have lived seven years in one service.

4. St. Mary de Cript, in the Southgate-street, a very neat spire, and an excellent ring of bells.

All-Saints was a distinct parish till demolished in the wars 1643; it is now converted to the Tolsey.

St. Owen's, the church of which was destroyed as above, is also united to this; in which are, a Free School, founded 38th Henry VIII. 1547, by Joan Cook, widow of Alderman Cook; and St. Kimbro's hospital, built by Sir Thomas Bell, for six poor people.

5. St. Nicholas, in the Westgate-street, with a spire, and ring of six bells.

The Post-office was formerly kept just below this church, but is now removed into the East-gate-street.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, founded by Henry III. for twenty-four men and three women, with a weekly allowance of 2s. 6d. each, and a chamber; and for maintaining a minister, physician, master, and surgeon; is in this parish.

St. Catherine's, alias St. Oswald's, was demolished in 1643.

The

The Dean and Chapter of Bristol, who had the rectory advowson of the vicarage and impropriation granted them 34th Henry VIII. allow a vicar 10l. per annum, to baptize, visit the sick, and bury.

Trinity Church is a vicarage, without any revenue or incumbent. The parish was by an ordinance of parliament 1648, united to St. Nicholas. 1689 the church, which for a long time had been in a ruinous condition, was taken down to save the charge of repairing: the tower being a beautiful structure was left standing, as of publick use and an ornament to the city; but by virtue of an act of parliament 23d George II. was taken down also, and the materials purchased and used in rebuilding the church of Upton upon Severn.

Besides the charities above-mentioned, there are many very considerable private donations in all these parishes, which at once prove both the riches and liberality of the inhabitants of this city and its neighbourhood.

The charity school and workhouse was founded by Timothy Nourse, esq; who gave 100l. for ever towards it; and by an act of parliament passed 1764, the guardians are to ascertain what money will be necessary for the maintenance of the poor, which must be certified to the mayor, and levied by the churchwardens and overseers of the respective parishes.

In the year 1756 a subscription was opened, and carried on with great success, under the  
auspices

auspices of Norborn Berkeley, the late Lord Botetourt, and the late Honourable and Reverend Dr. Talbot, for establishing a County Infirmary at this place; each of them contributing to so noble a charity in a measure adequate to their generosity and publick spirit.

On a sufficient sum being raised, a piece of ground was purchased in the Southgate-street, and a handsome and commodious building begun, (towards which his late Majesty granted 9200 feet of timber out of the Forest of Dean) and was opened for the reception of patients in 1760, having cost 6200l.

This extensive charity is supported by annual subscriptions amounting to 970l. or thereabout, and the interest of 12,000l. placed out on different securities. The whole governed by such rules, and conducted in so orderly and prudent a manner, as justly to deserve the liberal benefactions sometimes left to support it, as well as universal countenance.

The number of patients constantly in the house, on an average, are 112. Of those admitted and discharged in the year, 600 and upwards; besides above 300 out-patients. The total annual expence from 1800l. to 2000l.

The Tolsey, or Tolbooth, was anciently, and is now employed for the public affairs of the city; first built in 1565, but demolished in 1602, when a council chamber and room under it were erected; but in 1648 the North wall of All-Saints church,

church, destroyed in the rebellion, was taken away, and the whole church converted into a court for the Sheriffs, and other public uses. The whole, by act of parliament 23d Geo. II. was taken down, and rebuilt from the ground, with a handsome front. Here the Mayor and Justices for the city, and in-county, hold the quarter sessions, and transact all public business. But the Booth-hall or Guildhall, rebuilt 1606, is by the charter of the city made subject to the jurisdiction both of the out-county and of the city; and is the place for holding the quarter sessions for the out-county, the assizes for the trial of criminals and all civil causes of importance. They are both in West-gate-street.

In 1689, November 30th, first of William and Mary, a court of conscience was established in this city, as well as in Bristol and Newcastle.

The castle was built in the time of William the Conqueror; part of it is now leased out by the crown, and the rest serves for a prison, one of the best in England.

There is a large reservoir (said to have been made by the late Colonel Selwyn at his sole expence) about a mile distant from the city, at the foot of Robin-Hood's Hill; whence the water is conveyed by pipes to a square basin in the centre of the city, and from that into four channels, one passing through each of the four principal streets. Near the reservoir is a small public-house, kept by the man who takes care of the water.

*Of*

*Of the* FOUNDATION *of the* ABBEY  
*of* GLOUCESTER.

Sir William Dugdale says, " Tradition informs us, that a bishop and preachers were appointed at Gloucester A. 180, by Lucius (named also Lever Maur) the first Christian King;" who, in 177, sent Eleuanus and Medwinus to Eleutherus (12th Bishop of Rome, from A. 176, in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, till A. 192, the first year of the reign of his son Commodus) to request him to send missionaries to Britain; and Fugacius and Damianus were sent for that purpose.\*

Sir William also says, " That Eldad was Bishop A. 489, and Dubritius A. 522, and that Gloucester was one of the three Archiepiscopal Sees, (which were London, York, and Gloucester) erected by Lucius."†

William of Malmesbury affirms, " That the foundation of the monastery here was laid by Wulphere, 6th king of the Mercians, A. 679;‡ but here must be some mistake in the date, as he died A. 675. That there was one begun is evident, from the grant made A. 681 by Ethelred,

\* The original epistle in Latin from Eleutherus to King Lucius, bearing date A.D. 180, is in the Cotton Library.

† The last was removed to Menevia, (St. David's) for the sake of St. David; but of this there can be no certainty, as all the annals of those times were burnt during the wars with the Pagans.

‡ In a MS. it is said Wulphere began it in 672.

his successor, to his kinsman Osric, (who in 718 was eighteenth king of Northumberland) of the ground on which the monastery was built, besides the town of Gloucester, and many other lands in the county of Gloucester, with a very great sum of money, (having in the first year of his reign appointed him governor of the Wicces) on condition,

*First*; That he should finish and compleat the monastery already begun.

*Secondly*; That he should place therein certain persons who should intend the worship of God, and prescribe them rules for a canonical life.

*Thirdly*; That he should constitute and appoint his sister Kyneburgh to be first abbess, and settle and confirm all those possessions on her. In consequence of this, Osric built and endowed a most stately monastery of Nuns, dedicated to St. Peter, near the place where the cathedral now stands.

682—Said Kyneburgh, sister to Osric, and daughter of King Penda, who had been wife of Alkfryd 15th king of Northumberland, was appointed first abbess, and took care to see the monastery finished; when it was consecrated by Theodore archbishop of York, and Bosil or Basil first bishop of Worcester; she presided over it twenty-nine years.

714—Eadburgh, who had been wife of Wulphere or Wulfred, (the person mentioned by William of Malmesbury to have begun it) was appointed second abbess, and presided twenty-five years.

M

739—Evah,

739—Evah, (some call her Gasse) who had been Queen, and wife of Ethelred, was appointed third abbess, and presided thirty-three years. Some authors say she began in 735, and presided only thirty years; but the above is the most exact calculation I have been able to form. After her death there was a vacancy in this monastery fifty years, by the bloody wars with the Danes, during which it was ruined and destroyed.

821—Bernulfe, 16th King of the Mercians, new built this monastery in another form, and instead of Nuns substituted an order of Secular Preachers, who were married, and continued two hundred years.

1022—Canute, at the instigation of Wolstan bishop of Worcester, ejected the preaching clerks, and established in their places regular monks of the order of St. Benedict; and made Edrick, one of the seculars, first abbot.

1058—Wolstan, a monk of Worcester, was by Aldred or Alfred, (who in 1047 was bishop of that diocese) made second abbot. Which Alfred, afterwards Archbishop of York, who crowned King William the Conqueror,\* built the church new from the ground, at some distance from the place where it stood before, and nearer the skirts of the town; but retained in mortgage divers lands belonging to the monastery to reimburse himself, and finished it 1061.

\* Also his Queen Matilda on Whitsunday 1068. King William was crowned every year.

Sir

Sir William Dugdale says, "Alfred began it in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and finished it 7th of said reign," which is only 1049; he must mean 17th rather, 1059, as coming nearer this time.

1072—Serlo, chaplain to King William,† was made third abbot, and found only two monks and eight scholars in it, so much was their number diminished by Alfred's having been made archbishop of York. He procured very great donations to the

† Who in the 20th year of his reign kept his Christmas here, as he had done 1084; but this year 1085 he held a court here for five days, where he was attended by his great men; and the clergy afterwards held a synod for three days. He commonly kept his Easter at Winchester.

In his reign, or a little before, surnames first came to be used in England; but not among the common people till the reign of Edward II. when they were settled, it is said, by act of parliament.

The Romans had originally only one name, stiled *Nomen*, or the family name, which was given to boys on the ninth, and to girls on the eighth day after their birth; and answers to the *Patronymicum* of the Greeks. To this in process of time they added the *Prænomen*, answering to our christian name, which they did not give the boys till they assumed the virile robe, or *Toga Virilis*, that is, about the age of seventeen; nor to the daughters till they married. Care was generally taken in conferring this prænomen, to give that of the father to the eldest, that of the grandfather to the second, and so on. The *Prænomena* most in use, with the initials commonly used for them, are as follow: A. *Aulus*, C. *Caius*, D. *Decius*, K. *Cæso*, L. *Lucius*, M. *Marcus* and *Maccus*, N. *Numecius*, P. *Publius*, Q. *Quintus*, T. *Titus*, Ap. *Appius*, CN. *Cneus*, SP. *Spucius*, TI. *Tiberius*, MAM. *Mameccus*, SER. *Servius*, SEX. *Sextus*. But when written for the Prænomena of women, the initials were reversed, as W for *Marcia*, O for *Gaia*, Y for *Lucia*.

the monastery, and also recovered the lands Aldred had retained as a mortgage. He rebuilt the church, the first stone of which was laid 1089 by the bishop of Hereford, in the presence of Abbot Serlo, on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul.

1100—It was finished, and on the 15th of July consecrated by Sampson bishop of Worcester, Gundulph bishop of Rochester, and Henry bishop of Bangor; and dedicated to St. Peter.

1102—It was with the city consumed by fire.

1104—Abbot Serlo died, leaving one hundred monks in this monastery; and Peter, then prior, was made fourth abbot.

To these they afterwards added the *Cognomen*, used for the sake of distinction, to prevent confusion of families. Thus the name of a Roman,—Publius Cornelius Scipio.

*Præn. Nom. Cogn.*

Sometimes a fourth was added, on account of some remarkable achievement, and was stiled the *Agnomen* or *Adnomen*, as to the above Scipio was added *Africanus*, from his victories in Africa. But in cases of adoption, the *Cognomen* or family name became the *Agnomen* of the adopted person, in addition to their own. In this they were imitated by the Anglo-Saxons, as Edgar the Peaceable, &c. but these being a kind of nick-name, (if I may use the expression) did not descend to the son; so differed from the surname, properly derived from names of places, offices, or the addition of son; as Roger de Laci, Roger of Laci. If the father's name was Roger, the son was Hodgson, if Walter, Watson: In offices, William (the) Chamberlain, Walter (the) Cook, dropping *the*. Domesday Book is the oldest record in which they are to be found; Godefridus *de Mannevilla*, &c. or Gulielmus *filius Osborni*, &c. Eudo, *Dapifer*, Gislibertus Cocus. In France, where introduced in the year 987, they were written originally thus, <sup>de Bourbon</sup> Louis, therefore called surnames from being written *sur*, over.

This church appears to have been twice destroyed by fire.\*

1296—King Edward I. built the college-gate, still called King Edward's Gate.

The present cathedral,† dedicated to St. Peter, affirmed by travellers to be one of the best pieces

M 3

of

\* 1214, 1223—But the damages were soon repaired by the devotion and munificence of that age, when blind zeal construing rich and magnificent church endowments to be meritorious, and works of supererogation, occasioned the act of mortmain to be passed 1279, 7th Edward I. to prevent the alienation of lands, &c. to any guild fraternity, &c. without leave of the King or Lord of the manor; as by such alienation they fell into hands from which they never reverted to the donor, or any temporal or common use; therefore called mortmain or mainmort, a dead hand, in which light these were regarded.

† DIMENSIONS of the CATHEDRAL.

	Length		Breadth		Height	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
The Lady's Chapel - -	90		27		66	
Body of the church - -	171	9	85		69	
Choir to the altar - -	141		37½		84	
Between the church and choir -	21					
Between the altar and Lady's chapel	15					
Church and chapel - -	420	9				
North and south aisles - -	46		34		66	
Passage from the choir to the Lady's chapel - -			19		31	
Each cloister - -	147		13		16½	
Church on the outside - -					85½	
Tower, which stands in the centre, to the battlements - -					198	
From the battlements to the pinnacle					25½	
The porch - -	21		18		25½	
Church from east to west - -	420					
Ditto from north to south - -	144					

of architecture in England, was begun to be built, as it now stands, by John Thokey, who had been sub-prior, and was 1306 elected seventeenth abbot. In 1318 he rebuilt the south aisle; and 1327 brought the body of Edward II. from Berkeley castle, and buried it honourably here. The vast offerings at whose shrine, and the contributinal assistance of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, enabled him and the succeeding abbots to compleat it.

1329—Abbot Thokey through weakness of age resigned, and was succeeded by John Wigmore the prior, made eighteenth abbot. He built the Grange at Highnam.

1351—Thomas Horton, the sacrist, was promoted to be twentieth abbot, and built the north aisle, and a great hall, where a parliament was afterwards holden.

1381—Walter Frowcester,\* the chamberlain, twenty-second abbot. He procured from Pope Urban a grant of the Mitre, Ring, Sandals, and Dalmatic, and began building the neat cloisters, no where to be equalled for curious ceiling and ornamental workmanship.

The tower has a ring of eight bells, and in a loft under these, one weighing about 6,500lbs. its diameter five feet ten inches.

\* Sir Robert Atkyns calls him Trowcestre, but Frowcestre is most likely to have been his name, from Frocester or Froster, about twelve miles from this place.

1419—John

1419—John Morwent, twenty-fourth abbot, built the beautiful frontispiece at the west end from the ground.

1450—Thomas Seabrook, twenty-sixth abbot, began building the stately tower, so justly admired for its curious architecture, and appointed Robert Tully, a monk of this church, afterwards bishop of St. David's, to take care of the finishing it.

1457—Richard Hanly, twenty-seventh abbot, laid the foundation of the Virgin Mary's Chapel, a very beautiful building, finished by Wm. Farley, twenty-eighth abbot, in 1472.

At the dissolution of religious houses, abbot Parker was the thirty-third and last abbot. He adorned and beautified the south gate of the church, called King Edward's gate. This abbey was resigned to the King by the prior, and not by the abbot; and the revenues, according to Sir William Dugdale, amounted to 1946l. 5s. 9d. per annum, (a vast sum in those days!) when it was secularized, and though a mitred abbey, and had great privileges, it had remained under the visitation of the bishop of Worcester till this period. On the 3d of September, A. D. 1541, 33d Henry VIII. it was erected into a bishoprick, with a dean and chapter.

John Wakeman, (alias Wick) B. D. the last abbot of Tewkesbury, being the King's chaplain, was the first bishop. The pious and learned Dr. John Hooper was the second, (though first protestant bishop) and for being so strenuous to promote

mote the reformation, was, by order of Queen Mary, burnt before the gate of the cathedral, thinking she could not fix a greater indignity upon him.

The first dean was William Jennings, B. D. (the last prior of St. Oswald) a monk of St. Peter's abbey, being also one of the King's chaplains. Here once in three years is held a meeting of the three choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, in the month of August or September. In the year 1788 it will be at Worcester, the following year at Hereford, then at Gloucester.

The whispering place is a long gallery from one side of the choir to the other, built in an octagonal form, with three sides taken off, and contrived so as not to darken the great east window of the choir, behind which it stands. The distance from the first to the fifth corner is 25 yards; at the first of which, if any person whispers, every syllable may be heard distinctly at the other, though the passage is open in the middle, and there are large openings in the wall for a door and window.\*

The city of Gloucester has given the title of Earl and Duke to the following personages:—

During the time the Romans were in possession of Britain, Gloucester was governed by a Consul,

\* Besides the persons already mentioned, Robert de Courtoise or Courthose, (eldest son of William the Conqueror) who died in Cardiff castle 1134, was buried in the choir here.

anciently

anciently signifying an Earl or Count. What we call County was by the ancient Britons called a Consulate, *Consulatus*; and Viscounts, *Viccomites*, by them Vice-Consuls.

While the Saxon Heptarchy lasted, the principal magistrate in towns was, a Port-Greve or Port-Grave,\* and by such a one this city was then governed. Chambers derives this word from Port, a port or other town, and Gerefa a governor. Why may it not be derived, as I rather think it is, from Port, a town, and the German word Graff, a Count or Earl?† By all which it appears that Gloucester has ever been a place of great consequence, and looked upon as an Earldom.

Camden

\* The Sheriff, or Shire-reve, *i. e.* præfect of the shire, from the Saxon Gerefa, contracted into Grefa, Greve, or Grave; Bur-graves, and Mark or Mar-graves, are Judges of the Boroughs and Marches.

† Earl seems to be the most ancient title among our English nobility, and the first degree of it next to that of Prince. Hugh Lupus had the first grant of an hereditary Earldom after the Conquest.

It is the common opinion that the Barons, after this period, were the same with the Thaness in the Saxon times.

The first Duke in England was Edward the Black Prince, son of Edward III. created Duke of Cornwall 1337, 11th Edward III.; and ever since, the King of England's eldest son is born with this title; those of Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester, are by creation. Since the accession of King James I. the King's eldest son is also born Duke of Rothesay, and Seneschal or Great Steward of Scotland.

The first Marquis was Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, created Marquis of Dublin 1385, 8th Richard II.

The

Camden says, "that some have imposed on the world, and made William Fitz-Eustace to be the first Earl of Gloucester;" but that great antiquary believes there never was any such person, nor indeed do I find him mentioned by any of the English historians.

Sir William Dugdale mentions Eldol, as first Earl of Gloucester in 461, who in 489 charged through the Pagan army, and took Hengist the Saxon (who laid the foundation of the monarchy of Britain) prisoner,\* and afterwards slew him.

The above author says, "That Swayne, eldest son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, and brother-in-law to Edward the Confessor, was Earl of Gloucester," which others also make mention of. This Swayne died in Syria, returning from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

The first Viscount on record, and who sat in Parliament by that name, was John Viscount Beaumont, created 18th Henry VI.

\* For his having, on the 1st of May 474, treacherously massacred 300 British nobles, whom, with Vortigern their King, he had invited to a treaty of peace at Amesbury in Wiltshire; when Earl Eldol, with a hedge-stake, having no other weapon, slew seventeen of the Saxons, (some authors say seventy) and escaped to Gloucester. The Britons came unarmed, but the Saxons had their seaxes, short swords or daggers, concealed, (from wearing which it is said they took their names, as the Quirites did from Quiris, a short spear; and the Scythians from Scytten to shoot with a bow) and on the signal, 'Nimed eure Seaxes,' pull out your daggers, they fell on the unarmed English nobles. In memory of this massacre, Ambrosius is said to have built Stonehenge near Salisbury.—The Saxon arms are two short swords or daggers crossed.

Brictric,

Brietric, the Saxon, was Lord of Gloucester immediately before the conquest; but at the instigation of Maud, (Matilda) wife to the Conqueror, for having formerly refused to marry her, he was thrown into prison, and his possessions seized.

1109, 9th of Henry I. Robert Fitz-Roy\* (a natural son of King Henry I. by Nesta, daughter of

\* This Robert (who is styled also Consul of Gloucester) behaved with great valour and honour, in asserting the title of his half sister the Empress Maud, (to whom, in the years 1127 and 1130, during the life of her father Henry I. the oath of fealty had been taken as his heir) against King Stephen, (son of Alice third daughter of William the Conqueror) who, on the death of Henry, usurped the crown, and at the battle of Lincoln 1140, was taken prisoner by Earl Robert, refusing to surrender to any but him. Maud was then acknowledged Queen, and had the crown delivered to her at Winchester; (formerly the capital) where, after having endured a two months siege with Earl Robert and the King of Scotland, in a sally from the castle on the 14th of September 1141, the Earl fell into the hands of the forces under Stephen's Queen, and his son Eustace de Boulogne; and was reckoned of such consequence as to be exchanged for King Stephen, and the exchange deemed equal. He died at Gloucester October 31, 1147, of a fever, and was buried in the monastery of St. James at Bristol, which he had founded.

King Stephen died 25th of October 1154, eleven months after he had settled the succession on Henry Fitz-Empress; having reigned eighteen years, ten months, and twenty-four days, in an almost uninterrupted series of troubles.

The Empress Maud died at Rouen 10th of September 1167, 14th of her son Henry II's reign, and 67th of her age.

1176, Henry II. first divided the kingdom into six circuits, and appointed three itinerant justices for each of them. Now,  
two

of Rees ap Owen, Prince of South Wales) marrying Mabel, daughter of Robert Fitz-Hamon, Lord of Corboille in Normandy, and by William Rufus created Lord of Tewkesbury, the barony of Gloucester and other great possessions by that means resting in her husband, he was by the King his father made first Earl of Gloucester after the Norman conquest; he died September 10, 1147.

William, his son and heir, having only three daughters, that the Earldom might not be divided, constituted John, younger son of Henry II. his heir; who 1189, 1st Richard I.\* married  
Isabel,

two Judges are appointed to each, twice a year; after Hilary Term and Trinity Term, called Lent Assizes and Summer Assizes.

In his reign, 1155, coaches were first used in England.

\* 1189, Henry Fitz-Alwin was chosen the first mayor of London, who continued in the office above twenty-four years; and the same year, Henry Cornhill and Richard Reynere were the first sheriffs.

About this time Coats of Arms came to be hereditary in families. They originated from badges painted for the sake of distinction on the shields or coats of armour of those who went to the Crusades, to recover the Holy Land out of the hands of the Saracens. King Richard departed for the first of them, Dec. 11, 1189; and on his return in 1192, being shipwrecked in the Gulph of Venice, through ignorance of his route, got into Germany, where he was taken prisoner, at a small village near Vienna, by Leopold Duke of Austria, who delivered him to the Emperor Henry VI. (his most inveterate enemy, from an affront received from him in the Holy Land) upon assurance of having a large share of his ransom; for which in 1194, after fifteen  
months

Isabel, William's youngest daughter, and repudiating her on his coming to the throne, in the first year of his reign, she married Jeffery de Mandeville, Earl of Essex; who, 17th of the same, had the title of Earl of Gloucester conferred on him.

1216—On the death of Isabel, Almarick Montfort, Earl of Eurieux, by Mabel eldest daughter of William Fitz-Roy, succeeded to the Earldom of Gloucester, but died soon after without issue; when Gilbert de Clare (son of Richard Earl of Clare and Hertford, by Amicia, second daughter of William; who on the death of Mabel, his

month's confinement, 100,000 marks were paid, and hostages given for 50,000 more; but on the Emperor's death (occasioned this year by a fall from his horse) they were, according to his will, released without any further payment.

The place of the king's imprisonment was discovered in 1193 by a minstrel he had trained up in his court, named Blondel de Nesle; who (no one knowing in what country the king had arrived since he left the Holy Land) resolved to search for him; and after travelling some time, came to a town called Tribales, near the castle where the king was; and on being informed a prisoner, whom no-body knew, had been detained there more than a year, he tried to get a sight of him, but this proving impracticable, he one day, being seated opposite a window of the castle, began to sing a song in French which they had formerly composed together. When the King heard it, he knew it could be no other than Blondel who sang, and therefore when he paused at the half of the song, began the other half and completed it. Thus Blondel having gained the knowledge where the King his master was, returned home to England, and acquainted the Barons with it, who immediately set about procuring his release; and he arrived at Sandwich (from Antwerp) March 20, 1194, after a four years absence,

N

wife's

wife's eldest sister, had taken upon him the title of Earl of Gloucester) succeeded to the Earldom of Gloucester and Hertford. He died 1230, 14th Henry III. and was buried at Tewkesbury, leaving issue,

Richard de Clare, who died in the wars against Henry III. and was buried at Tewkesbury 46th Henry III. 1262, and was succeeded by his son and heir

Gilbert de Clare, called the Red, who went to Henry III. then at Bourdeaux, to be invested with his father's inheritance, but he did not obtain it till after having solicited a long time, and being obliged to make the King considerable presents; he died 1295, 23d Edward I.\* leaving  
Gilbert

\* 1288, he was Speaker to the Lords at a Parliament holden at Westminster.

He fell under the displeasure of King Edward I. for not accompanying him in his arms to Flanders, and all his lands were seized to the King's use, but restored 1290, on his taking to wife the King's second daughter, Joan de Acres, so called from being born to him at the city of Acon in the Holy Land 1272, the first year of his reign, by his Queen Eleanor, so famous for her conjugal love; having this same year rescued the King from death by sucking the wounds he had received with a poisoned knife, (from Anzazim the Saracen, an assassin) whereby she perfectly drew out the venom and healed him. She died 28th of Nov. 1291, at Hardeby or Horneby (some say Grantham) in Lincolnshire, and was carried to Westminster to be interred; ten crosses were erected in honour of her memory where the body rested; the first at Lincoln, and the last at Charing-Cross. She was the daughter of Ferdinand III. and sister to Alphonsus, King of Castile and Leon, surnamed the Wise; under whose direction astronomical tables were composed, at the expence of 400,000  
crown.  
King

Gilbert his son and heir, who was then but five years of age. His mother, 1296, marrying Ralph de Monthermer without the king her father's knowledge, the said Ralph was committed to prison, and all the lands and castles formerly granted the Earl Gilbert seized into the King's hands; on the mediation of the bishop of Durham they were restored, and he was summoned to parliament as Earl of Gloucester and Hertford which he enjoyed till his son-in-law Gilbert de Clare came of age, when he was summoned as Lord Monthermer.\*

## N 2

## Gilbert

King Edward I. died 7th of July 1307, aged 68, after a reign of thirty-four years and upwards. He was buried at Westminster, and his body being done over with wax, was so preserved, that May 2, 1774, some antiquarians having got permission from the chapter, on examining his tomb found his corpse unconsumed, though it had been buried near 467 years.

1273, 2d Edward I. Rodolph of Hapsburgh, was the first Emperor of the House of Austria in Germany. This empire had been founded A. 800 by Charlemagne.

1298, 27th Edward I. the Turkish empire began in Bythinia; Ottoman or Osman was the first Emperor.

Anno 1296, King Edward I. having made himself master of most of the principal places in Scotland, July 2, Baliol King of Scotland came to him at Kincardin, and made a formal resignation of his kingdom; shortly after, the states being assembled at Berwick, the nobility and officers of the kingdom swore fealty to Edward; who then brought the crown, sceptre, and rest of the regalia, into England; also the famous chair, containing the stone of Scone, in which their kings were inaugurated; since made use of at the coronation of our kings in Westminster-abbey.

\* From his granddaughter Margaret, by marriage with Sir John Montagu, father of John Earl of Salisbury, descended the late Duke of Montagu, (who was Marquis of Monthermer, the

Gilbert de Clare was slain in that defeat, (the most terrible England had ever endured since the beginning of the monarchy) on the 25th of June 1314, 7th Edward II. at the battle of Banockbourn,† by the river of that name.

Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, sent his body to King Edward without any ransom, and it was buried at Tewkesbury (where he was born) near his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. Dying without any heir male, his sisters became his heirs; Eleanor, wife to Hugh Despenser; Margaret, to Piers de Gaveston; and Elizabeth, to John de Burgh. Hugh de Audeley married Margaret, relict of Piers de Gaveston; and 11th Edward III.\* 1337, was created Earl of Gloucester;

the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Sandwich, and the late Earl of Halifax, whose title is extinct. The name of Montagu was taken from a sharp-pointed mountain in Somersetshire, in Latin de Monte Acuto, hence Montacute, and de Montaigu, or Montagu, French.

† Between 30,000 Scots, and 200,000 English, who were routed with the loss of 50,000 slain, and 30,000 prisoners.

King Edward II. is the first King of England who took a coronation oath, that remains upon record.

\* Anno 1340, 13th of his reign, he went into Flanders, and by persuasion of the Flemings, took upon him the stile, title, and arms of King of France, viz. Three Fleurs de Lys, adding this motto, 'Dieu et Mon Droit,' God and my Right. This step he took that they might the better justify partaking in his quarrel, and dispense with their oath, and bond of two millions of crowns, never to bear arms against the king of France. Some authors pretend that the above motto was first used by Richard I. after the battle of Gisors in 1195.

January

cester; he died 21st Edward III. 1348, leaving only a daughter, married to Ralph Baron Stafford.

N 3

1385,

January 1, 1343, he instituted the order of Knights of King Arthur's round table, at Windfor.

August 26, 1346, was fought the famous battle of Cressy, when, (besides the kings of Bohemia and Majorca, and nine other Princes) 80 knights bannerets, 1200 knights, and 30,000 common soldiers, were slain.

The king of Bohemia's standard, on which were embroidered in gold, three Ostrich feathers, with this motto, 'Ich Dien,' I serve; was brought to the Prince of Wales, (Edward the Black Prince) who, in memory of the day, bore them in his coronet with the same motto; and they have ever since been borne by the Prince of Wales.

Great guns are said to have been first used at this battle; but this can hardly be, as gunpowder was not found out till 1400 by Swartz of Cologne. But Capt. Drinkwater, in his ingenious History of Gibraltar, says, "It is worthy remark, that cannon are said to have been first made use of by the Moors when besieged in Algeziras in 1344 by most of the Christian potentates, and the English, profiting by the knowledge gained on this occasion, afterwards used them at the glorious battle of Cressy."

1349, Edward III. instituted the most noble and illustrious Order of the Garter.

September 19, 1356, was fought the battle of Poitiers, with great loss to the French, though six to one in number, and their king, John, taken prisoner, and conducted to London.

Edward the Black Prince (so called from his black armour) died June 8, 1376, in the 46th year of his age, and was by his own desire buried at Canterbury. He is said never to have undertaken an expedition without conquest, or formed a siege without carrying the place. He was father to Richard II. at whose coronation, 16th July 1377, mention is first made of the appearance of a champion in Westminster-hall, to challenge any one who should dispute the king's title. The origin of this custom is

1385, 9th Richard II. Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham, (youngest son of Edward III.) was created first Duke of Gloucester.\*

1399, 22d Richard II. Thomas Lord Le Despenser, great grandson of Hugh Le Despenser, who married Eleanor, eldest sister of Gilbert de Clare, was created Earl of Gloucester. In 1400, 1st Henry IV. he was degraded by parliament, attainted of high treason, and beheaded at Bristol.†

1414—Humphrey of Lancaster (fourth son of Henry IV.) was by his brother Henry V.‡ in the second

is not known; but it is thought to be of an older date; since Sir John Dimmock performed it now, by virtue of a right annexed to the manor of Scrivelby in Lincolnshire; which he held in right of Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir John Marmion. The above manor still continues in the family of Dimmock.

\* See account of his death, page 149.

† See page 149.

‡ Henry V. surnamed of Monmouth, because born there in 1388, was crowned 9th April 1413, and on the 25th of Oct. 1415, gained the famous battle of Azincourt or Agincourt; where the French were, according to Mezerai, four times superior in number to him; and he is said to have taken more prisoners than he had soldiers in his army. The day before the battle he sent David Gam, a brave Welsh captain, to view the strength of the enemy, who gallantly reported, "That there were enough to be killed, enough to be taken, and enough to run away."

June 2, 1420, he married Catherine, daughter of Charles VI. king of France, and by the treaty of Troye, signed May 21, he had been declared regent, and after Charles's death, heir to the crown of France; but died 31st August 1422, in the 34th year of his age. After his death his queen married Owen Tudor, c1q.

second year of his reign, created Duke of Gloucester; he was protector to his nephew Henry VI. and used to stile himself ‘ Son, brother, and uncle of Kings; Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Henault, Holland, Zeland, and Pembroke; Lord of Friesland, great Chamberlain of the kingdom of England, Protector and Defender of the same kingdom and church of England.’ He governed the kingdom twenty-five years, and was a great friend and patron both to his country and learning, whence he was called *the Good*; yet by the malice of Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI. he was seized and imprisoned at St. Edmondsbury 1446, and the same night, as it is supposed, strangled, being found dead in his bed; though his body was shewn to the parliament, and it was affirmed that he died of a palsy.\*

Richard

esq. Their eldest son Edmond Tudor, who, 31st of Henry VI. was created Earl of Richmond, married Margaret, (daughter of John Beaufort Duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, by Catherine Swinford) by whom he had Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.

\* He was buried at St. Alban’s, where part of his body, embalmed, was found not many years ago. An erroneous report for a long time prevailed, of his having been buried in St. Paul’s Cathedral; and the tomb of Sir John Beauchamp being taken for his, was accordingly much resorted to; and from people sauntering about it till dinner hour was past, and thereby losing their dinner, grew the old proverb of ‘ Dining with Duke Humphrey.’ Others say, that the good Duke having kept an open table, where any gentleman was welcome to dine, after his decease, the proverb meant to go dinnerless.

1455, on the 23d of May, King Henry VI. was taken prisoner at the battle of St. Alban’s, the first fought between the houses

1461—Richard, (afterwards King Richard III.) youngest brother to Edward IV. was by him, in the

houses of York and Lancaster. In 1461, after another battle near the same place, his queen being victorious, he was freed; the same year, 4th of March, he was deposed, and Edward IV. crowned; October 25, 1470, Henry remounted the throne; but seven months after, in 1471, he was again imprisoned in the tower, where he died May 23d of the same year, aged 49; the accounts of which are differently related.

1471, the art of printing was brought into England by Wm. Caxton, of London, mercer, who managed the first press set up in the Almy of Westminster, (by Illip the abbot) till 1494, when he died.

Printing with wooden blocks, and very soon after with separate wooden types, was first performed by L. Koster, at Harlem 1430; whence it was brought in 1452 by Francis Corfellis, and introduced at Oxford.

Metal types were invented by John Geinsfleisch Guttemburgh of Mentz, and Fust, 1441.—The method of casting types was discovered by Peter Schæffer 1452.

Others again say, that John Mantel, of Straßbourg, was the first who invented the art of printing. Each has his several advocates, but Guttemburgh seems to be the best supported, and intitled to the discovery.

The first printed book was the *Catholicon Januensis*, folio, dated 1460, said to be now in the King's library; and the advocates for Fust's being the inventor, say, it is his type; for tho' it has not his name, it perfectly resembles some printed soon after, to which it is affixed.

The first quarto was Tully's Offices in 1465 and 1466; and of this there are copies with both dates, in the Bodleian and C.C. College libraries, Oxford.

Fust or Faust carried some of his printed bibles to Paris, and wanted to impose them on the French as MSS. who, considering the number of books, and their exact conformity with each other, concluded

the first year of his reign, created Duke of Gloucester; and on the 22d of August 1485, slain in that ever-memorable battle of Bosworth Field.\*

The title of Duke of Gloucester was not disposed of for 174 years. King Charles II. in the 10th year of his reign, 1659, created his youngest brother Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester; he died the year following.

1689—William, son of the Princess (afterwards queen) Anne† and George Prince of Denmark, was, 1st William and Mary, created Duke of Gloucester; who died 1700.

concluded there was witchcraft in the case, and threatening to indict him, extorted the secret. Hence the origin of the popular story of Dr. Faustus.

\* Whereby an end was put to the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, occasioned by the accession of King Henry IV. 1399, having lasted eighty-six years; during which twelve pitched battles were fought; and four kings, one prince, ten dukes, two marquisses, twenty-one earls, twenty-seven lords, two viscounts, one lord prior, one judge, one hundred and thirty-nine knights, four hundred and forty-one esquires, and eighty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight private soldiers, lost their lives.

1486—Henry VII. marrying Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. the two houses were united.

1491, 6th Henry VII. Ferdinand V. king of Spain, recovered the city and country of Granada from the Moors; (which they had been possessed of above 700 years) Pope Alexander VI. thereupon gave him the title of the Catholick King.

† In 1702, Queen Anne ordered "Semper Eadem" to be used as her motto. 20th July 1706, 6th Queen Anne, the articles of union between England and Scotland were signed by the Commissioners of both kingdoms.

1717-18,

1717-18, 4th George I. Frederick Lewis, eldest son to his late Majesty, and father to our present most gracious Sovereign, was Jan. 10, created Duke of Gloucester; died 20th March 1751, Prince of Wales; and on the 19th of Nov. 1764, 4th George III. the title was by his present Majesty conferred on his second brother his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, then created Duke of Gloucester; who, Sept. 6, 1766, married Maria Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. by whom he has issue living,

Sophia Matilda, born May 29, 1773; and William Frederick, born at Rome January 15, 1776. Caroline Augusta Maria, born June 24, 1774, died March 14, 1775.

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*Account of the GREAT TUNNEL which forms part of the Communication between the SEVERN and THAMES RIVERS.*

[From Remarks made by some Gentlemen who went from Cheltenham, October 7, 1786.]

FROM Cheltenham to Park Corner (by the new road) 15 miles, [here bait] go one mile farther to Saperton, where is one of the entrances of the Great Tunnel, which forms part of the communication between the Severn and Thames rivers.

From

From Stroud to Saperton, the canal is finished.

The hill through which this subterraneous navigation is to pass, is about two miles and a quarter in length; at the Saperton end they have penetrated about 400 yards, at the other half a mile; but there are pits formed the whole length of the hill, at the distance of 220—30 or 40 yards, where are at this time eight gangs working, in order to make the communication the quicker, and it is supposed the whole of what is finished in two years and a half, since the work was begun, may be about a mile. The labourers work by the yard, and rent it of the grand contractor at the rate of 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* a yard; out of which they find candles, gunpowder, and labour, both for arching and clearing the passage.

The bricks are burnt on the spot, and the brick-work carried on as they go.

The dimensions of the arch in the clear, 13 feet by 15 high; and below the base of it is a concave pavement, about 18 inches in the centre, of bricks placed with the ends downwards, and ram'm'd very hard into the earth. The brick-work about 12 or 18 inches thick.

A small tunnel four feet square is first carried on to drain off the water from the larger one, and makes the work easier.

There is a small tunnel at the extremity of the large one, at the Saperton end.

The

The soil is a blue marle, very hard, and worked with gunpowder; here they penetrate about eight yards in a fortnight, in which time they consume 3l. 10s. worth of gunpowder; but 'as they have met with a great deal of rock in some of the pits, it will impede their progress, and make the work of the whole, on an average, not more than two yards and a half a week for each gang, or twenty yards a week for the 8 gangs, which is the utmost.

The first contractor receives 7l. a yard from the company, which makes the whole expences 30,800l. for 4400 yards.

As they pass the pits they have a funnel in each to admit air.

The number of men who can work at the same time are,

- 3 miners
- 2 fillers of waggons
- 2 drivers, and
- 1 person to empty the waggon.

There is a stage or platform laid for the wheels of the waggon to run on, and from a shoulder which is given to the wheel, the waggon (which is made on the construction of a truck) is prevented from slipping off. The wheels are one piece of solid wood.

They never blow away more than two loads at a time, so keep only one waggon employed. They seldom meet with springs, having only  
found

found one in the 400 yards on the Saperton side: but the damp is such that it must subject the people to agues; they say, however, they are as strong and hearty as they should be above ground. The distance from the top of the arch to the surface of the hill is from 70 to 90 yards.

The different gangs working in the tunnel have sometimes two and sometimes three reliefs, and they work eight hours at a time, day and night, Sunday not excepted.

The Stroud canal enters the Severn at Framilode, and is eight miles in extent. It communicates with the Isis canal, which is thirty miles in length, and empties itself into the Isis at Lechlade.

At the distance of a quarter of a mile below Saperton is Denway, where there are seven locks, well worth seeing. In your return from them leave Saperton on the left, and on the right you will see a line of thirteen pits or shafts equally divided from Saperton to Heywood, the other extremity of the subterraneous navigation.

By a letter received from Cirencester, April 15th, 1788, I find there still remain 700 yards of the large tunnel, and about 130 yards of the small tunnel to finish, which may be completed in a year; but will more likely take up near twice that time.

The whole length of the canal, including the collateral cut, is 30 miles, and of the tunnel, (according to this letter) 3880 yards.

CIRENCESTER, *commonly* CICETER.\*

A very ancient city, by Ptolomy called Corinium; by Antonine, Durocornovium; by Giraldus, Passerum Urbs, the sparrows city, upon a report that Gurmunde, a tyrant from Africk, besieging this city, tied fire to the wings of sparrows, which, lighting in the town on inflammable matter, set fire to the whole. When the Romans were in Britain, they settled a colony at this place, and fortified the town with strong lofty walls, extending two miles about; and a castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. Here their Consular-ways† met, and crossed each other.

When they left the island in 430, the Britons placed a garrison here, and defended it many years against the Saxons; to whom at last, under Cheuline king of the West Saxons, they were obliged to submit at the battle of Dyrham 577.§

\* Called in the Itinerary Corinium Dobunorum, and placed 14 miles from Glevum or Gloster, and 15 miles from Spina, now a small village, which still retains the name of Spine, and the lands near it Spinam Lands. The town of Newbury was built out of its ruins. It is said, that the Emperor Constantine was crowned king of the Britons in this city.

† The great Fosseway, the Irmin-street, and the Acman-street, by some called the Ickenild-way, which passed not far from Witney. in its course to Cirencester, where the four great ways crossed.

Some historians say, “ That the Acman-street was not one of the four, but considerable for conducting to the city of Bath the infirm people troubled with aches; whence that city, by ancient writers, was called Acamanum, or Akeman-street.”

Ciceter was soon after made a frontier garrison against the Mercians; to whom (under Peda first Christian king of Mercia, and son of Penda) they were forced to surrender it in 656; they held it till the reign of Ethelred I. 872, fifth sole monarch, when the Danes under Guthrum (the former, no doubt, mistaken for him) took it, and put all the inhabitants to the sword; after which they erected a tower here, the ruins whereof are still visible, and called by corruption Grismond's Tower.

But Alfred, who, after fighting seven battles against the Danes in 876, was, upon a reinforcement of them coming over, obliged in 878 to secrete himself in the Isle of Athelney, near Taunton in Somersetshire, collecting his friends and scattered forces, soon after engaged and totally routed them at the battle of Edington or Ethenandun in the same county; on which they quitted Chippenham, where they had seated themselves, and some came to Cirencester; here they remained a year, but 879 left this place also; since which it has never been inhabited to the circuit of its walls.

1020—In the reign of Canute, that Prince held a council of parliament here, and an act was passed declaring Prince Ethelwold an outlaw.

§ Dyrham, 5 miles from Bath, where three British kings, Commeaile, Condidan, and Fairemeoil or Fariminaile, were slain, and the cities of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath, thereupon yielded to the West Saxons.

1150—In the wars between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, Robert Earl of Gloucester took possession of this town, and placed a strong garrison in it.

1173—19th Henry II. the castle was seized by the Earl of Leicester, who held it out against the king's forces for some time, but at last was obliged to surrender upon conditions.

1216—1st Henry III. the king having taken it by storm, ordered the castle and walls to be demolished.

1321—King Edward II. met his army here at Christinas.

1400—1st Henry IV. the Duke of Surrey and Earl of Salisbury, Duke of Exeter and Earl of Gloucester, took up arms in favour of the deposed captive King Richard II.\* and were lodged at two inns in this town; the bailiff or mayor having notice of it, surrounded them with 400 of the inhabitants in two parties; broke open that defended by the Duke of Surrey and Earl of Salisbury, who, being very much wounded, were

\* He was grandson of Edward III. from whom sprang the houses of York and Lancaster. Lionel, his third son, had by his wife Elizabeth, (with whom having the honour of Clare, he was created Duke of Clarence) Philippa, married to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, father of Earl Roger; whose daughter Anne, by marriage with Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York and Earl of Cambridge, (son and heir of Edmund Langley, fifth son of Edward III.) had Richard Duke of York, father of Edward IV. and Richard III. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. was father of Henry IV.

by

by the mayor's order immediately beheaded, and their heads sent to King Henry IV.; the other two escaped for that time, but were shortly after taken, and lost their heads on a scaffold. The Duke of Exeter, at Pleshey† in Essex, and the Earl of Gloucester at Bristol. Thus began the unhappy feuds on the accession of the house of Lancaster.‡

King Henry rewarded the mayor of Cirencester's loyalty with some grants.

This is now a market and borough town,\* 90 miles W. from London, 34 from Oxford, 36 E. from Bristol, 33 from Bath, 17 S. E. from Gloucester, 15 from Cheltenham, 7 N. W. from Cricklade in Wiltshire, and 10 from Tetbury, on the Bath road; it is situated on the borders of the Cotswold country, and on the river Ceri, or Corin, or Churn, whence it takes its name, the

† From which place in 1397, (only three years before) Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the King's uncle, had at his instigation been enticed away and sent to Calais, where he was murdered.

The castle of Pleshey was the seat of the High Constables of England, even before the conquest; and Thomas of Woodstock became possessed of it by marrying Eleanor eldest daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex.

‡ In this town also, was the first blood shed in the revolution of 1688, when Lord Lovelace, marching with a party to join the Prince of Orange, was attacked by a militia captain, (who was killed in the engagement) taken prisoner, and carried to Gloucester gaol; but soon released on the Prince's accession to the crown.

\* It gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Portland, by creation April 9, 1689, 1st William and Mary.

Britons

Britons calling it Caro, Ceri; Cair signifying a walled and fortified town.

There is a great deal of travelling through this place from the north to the west of England: it has two weekly markets; Monday for grain and all sorts of commodities, much frequented; Friday for wool, butchers meat, and poultry, which has much fallen off since the dealers in wool travel about the country and buy it at the farm-houses; so that instead of 30 or 40 waggon loads formerly brought every market day, there are not more than one or two sent now for public sale weekly.

This town was first made a parliament borough 13th Elizabeth, and sends two members, who are elected by all such housekeepers as do not receive alms from the parish; the number of electors between six and seven hundred. §

The government of the town is vested in two High Constables, assisted by 14 of the principal inhabitants called Wardsmen, chosen annually at the court-leet of the manor.

It has five annual fairs, viz. Easter Monday; July the 7th; October the 28th, for all sorts of commodities; the week before Palm Sunday, and the week before St. Bartholomew, for cloth only.

Here was formerly a mitred abbey,\* built by Henry I. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the

§ The present Members are, the Right Hon. Henry Lord Aptley, eldest son of Lord Bathurst; and Richard Masters, esq; brother to the Member for the county.

\* On the site where it stood is now a very handsome house and garden, the property of Thomas Masters, esq; now one of the

revenues at the dissolution were, 105*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* after having had twenty-nine abbots, who sat as Lords in Parliament.

It is with some degree of justice affirmed, that this town was built by the Romans, for whose armies it became a very eminent station, and was most desirably situated for such, the great roads meeting here; a circumstance which doubtless induced them to make choice of it; and the beautiful Roman pavements, the square stones with Pont. Max. and other inscriptions, the coins, rings, and intaglios, that have been, and still are, found here in great abundance, bear sufficient testimony to the consequence of this place.†

The Earl of Bathurst's seat‡ is distinguished

the Members for the county of Gloucester, (descended from an ancient family in Kent) many of whose ancestors, to whom 6th Eliz. it was granted, have represented this borough in parliament.

† The coins are chiefly those of Antoninus, Dioclesian, and Constantine.

A tessellated pavement was discovered in 1777, under the shop and warehouse of Messrs. Robert and William Crome, in Dyer-street, about eighteen feet square, of which they had destroyed nearly half before it was taken notice of. The centre of it is still preserved, and consists of an octagonal border, inclosing a wreathed figure, with rays pointed to the angles of the octagon. There was also a smaller figure of the same kind, in the middle of each apartment, and the pavement together had very much the resemblance of a rich Turkey carpet. Among other traces of Roman antiquities in this town, there is now, in the garden of Joseph Carpenter, in Lewis-lane, the remains of a Roman hypocaust or subterraneous stove.

‡ A very ancient family, seated at Bathurst, near Battle-Abbey in Suffex, where their castle was demolished in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster.

by its extensive and elegant plantations, laid out and perfected in the life-time and under the particular directions of Allen Earl Bathurst, father to the present noble proprietor. The entrance to the park is at a lodge on the north side of the house, by a spacious gravel walk, lined on each side by a row of stately elms; at a small distance from the entrance, to the left, is an oblique prospect of the north-west front of the house, with a fine sweep of lawn before it, and a grove of lofty trees on each side; turning to the right the walk divides, one branch leads to the terras, the other runs by the side of it in a serpentine direction above a mile in length, finely arched and shaded; at the end is a small building called Pope's Seat, where this great genius frequently retired, when on a visit to his noble friend. There is a lawn before it, to the centre of which eight vistas are directed, terminating with the prospect of neighbouring churches, and other agreeable objects; one of them a fine lofty column, in the midst of the deer park, on which is placed the statue of Queen Anne, larger than the life; it is near a mile distant from the house, behind which stands the beautiful tower of the parish church of Cirencester, so directly in the centre of it, with their fronts parallel to each other, that an observer, at the pillar, might be easily induced to believe the tower to be part of the house, were it not of a different colour.

The terras is sheltered on the N. E. by a thick plantation of wood, with a border of shrubs and evergreens;

evergreens; it commands a distant prospect of the north of Wiltshire, and terminates at a handsome octagonal building about a mile from the house. In the middle of the terras, at a large pair of gates, (a communication between the deer and lodge parks) is seen a large lake of water a little to the right of the house, having the appearance of a considerable river, but is only a pleasing deception, produced by planting clumps of trees to conceal the extremities of the lake; and was necessary, from the sparing hand with which nature has dealt its favours, as to that element, to this place; there not being, perhaps, a perennial spring to be found within it. The eye is no where offended with the appearance of bare walls, nor can it judge of the extent of the park, as the country about it is taken into view, over fosses and concealed boundaries, purposely made where they have the best effect.

To the westward of this park are the Lodge, Park, and Oakley Woods, which deserve particular notice; near the middle of them, on a rising ground, is the point from which, like so many radii, ten cuts or ridings issue; the largest, about fifty yards wide, has the lofty tower of Cirencester to terminate the view; others directed to neighbouring country churches, clumps of trees, and various distant objects, produce an admirable effect. Concealed as it were in the woods, is Alfred's Hall, an excellent imitation of antiquity, with a bowling green, and many beautiful lawns and agreeable walks about it.\*

The

The truffle is a vegetable production, found in sufficient abundance in these woods.

The present parish church† is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and is a large and beautiful building, consisting of the nave, two large ailes, and five chapels. The roof is supported by two rows of stone pillars, very handsomely fluted, having five pillars and two pilasters in each row. The length of the nave is 77 feet, and the breadth of the church, including the two ailes, 74 feet. In the tower is a peal of twelve bells, it stands at the west end of the church, and is 134 feet high; well proportioned, and beautified with pinnacles and battlements; the south porch is a fine Gothic structure, facing the market-place, 38 feet in front, and 50 high.

There were anciently two other churches here, dedicated to St. Cecilia, and St. Lawrence; the one is become a private dwelling, the other converted into an hospital. Here are also a free school and a charity school, with several charitable foundations, on the west side of the town.

\* For a very accurate description, and a beautiful view of Lord Bathurst's house, Oakley Park, Alfred's-Hall, &c. see Mr. Rudder's extensive History of Gloucestershire; to which, and to Sir Robert Atkyns's, the author acknowledges himself indebted for several curious extracts, concerning this and other places in the county.

† This church has twenty-eight windows of painted glass, representing scripture and church history, martyrs, confessors, and all the orders of the church of Rome, from the Pope to the mendicant Friar.

There

There is an annual concert in Oakley Wood in the month of August ; if the weather proves fine, most of the people of fashion in the neighbourhood, and of the company from Cheltenham, resort to it. From Cheltenham you may go directly to Park corner, only 12 miles, but the road is not passable in bad weather.

Cirencester races are in the month of September, on North-Cerney Down, 4 miles north of the town, and 11 from Cheltenham ; they generally afford two days sport ; it is a two-mile course, and reckoned a very good one both for running and the spectators.

## T E T B U R Y.

The borough of Tetbury is esteemed one of the best towns in Gloucestershire ; its streets being large and in general well built ; it lies 5 miles north from Malmesbury, 10 west from Cirencester, 26 east from Bristol, 19 south from Gloucester, and 23 from Bath, most pleasantly seated on a rising ground, on the verge of the county next to Wiltshire ; in a fertile soil and remarkably healthy air,\* on the great turnpike road from Gloucester to Salisbury, and from Oxford to Bristol

\* As a proof of this, the most extraordinary instance of longevity to be produced in this county, is of one Henry West, who, in the reign of King James I. resided at Upton, a hamlet in this parish. He lived to the age of 152 years ; and one of his descendants

Bristol and Bath ; this last has of late been much improved by a bridge, upwards of 600 feet long, of four large arches, built in 1775 by the commissioners of the turnpikes ; whereby the entrance to the town, from being steep and narrow, is now on a broad easy ascent, and kept in most excellent order.

The feoffees of the town have lately expended upwards of 400l. for widening the street from the market-place to the Chippen, or Chipping Croft ; † but what most merits the attention of the curious traveller, is the elegant parish church, lately built here by Mr. Francis Hiorne of Warwick, in the true Gothic taste ; its dimensions in the inside, 120 feet long, 62 feet wide, including the cloysters ; and 42 feet high, from the floor to the ceiling ; for which he has been paid\* the sum of 3,658l. 16s. over and above the old materials ; and a further sum of 1000l. 17s. for flooring and pewing it ; the whole raised by a subscription, set on foot in 1754, by the then worthy incumbent the Rev. Mr. Wight, who not only contributed

scendants has a bible in his possession, wherein it is written, that he had five wives ; by four he had no children, but by the fifth he had ten ; and lived to see a hundred grandchildren ; to each of whom he gave a brass pot or kettle.

† Signifying a place to cheapen goods ; two fairs being held there annually, viz. on Ash-Wednesday, and July 22, for cattle of all sorts.

\* By the Rev. Mr. Wight, (who died Nov. 24, 1777) or his representatives Samuel Saunders, Thomas Wight, and Robert Clark, gentlemen, the only contracting trustees.

above

above 1,500l. himself, but was indefatigable in his applications to forward it. The generous inhabitants were aided by the benefactions of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, the late Lord Botetourt, Dr. Johnston, bishop of Worcester, Thomas Estcourt, esq; Capt. Warren of Bristol, Mr. Spencer of London, (a native of the town) Robert Jackson, esq; of Sneed Park, William Earle, esq; of Malmesbury, and some other gentlemen of the neighbourhood. It was opened for divine service October 7, 1781, and will be a standing monument both of the wealth of the subscribers,† and of their proper application of it.

The old tower and steeple, 186 feet high, still remain, with a very musical ring of eight bells, and a set of chimes, given in 1749 by their late benevolent vicar; who, the same year, at his own expence, (the town being then very ill supplied with water) put a leaden pump into a well sunk under the wool market, by a subscription of the inhabitants, to the depth of 104 feet; and there is such a spring as to be almost sufficient for the use of the whole town; besides many other good wells and large reservoirs for rain water.

On the S. E. side of the town anciently stood a castle, built by Dunwallo Molmutius,\* king of  
P the

† Nearly the whole of the parish, which is five miles long, is the property of the inhabitants; no person has a large estate *there*, but it is divided among many; and the trustees for the parish are the patrons of the living.

\* Chambers says, "Molmutin, or Molmutian laws were those made by Dunwallo Molmutius, 16th king of Britain;" said to  
have

the Britons, about 2000 years ago; by him called *Caer Bladon*; but in process of time lost its original name, and was denominated *Swinnerdown Castle*.

Mr. Rudder, in his account of this place, seems to question the existence of the castle, or even of *Dunwallo*; without sufficient reason, I think, as they certainly are both mentioned by respectable historians; among others, Mr. Camden in his *Britannia*, upon the authority of the *Eulogium Historiarum*, witnesses, that the castles of *Tetbury* and *Lacock*, and the town of *Malmsbury*, were built by this *Dunwallo*. It is said the old church was built out of the ruins of the castle, and this is strongly corroborated by the many hewn stones found in the *inside* of the walls, when it was pulled down in 1777.

Mr. Rudder, in his account of *Cirencester*, says, “*Caer-Ceri*, or *Caer-Cori*, was the name given to that place by the Britons;” in whose

have begun his reign 440 years before the Incarnation. He was the first who published any laws in this land; and they continued famous therein, till the time of William the Conqueror.

Sir B. Whitelocke, who calls him *Mulmutius*, says, “He was son to the Duke of Cornwall; and that he enacted several laws which continued in force in the reign of James I.; particularly those concerning the peace and privilege of highways, and of ploughs.” Who more likely then to have built a castle on this spot? where two such great roads cross each other; whence his guards could occasionally issue, and scour the country; as to this day is done in France, by a horse-guard, called the *Maréchaussée*.

language,

language, says he, "*Caer,*" which in its genuine sense should be translated a wall, or fortress, "came at length, when used in the composition of the names of places, to signify a walled or fortified town." If then *Caer-Cori*, or *Ceri*, was the fortress or fortified town, on the *Corin* or *Churn*; why may not *Caer-Bladon* mean the fortress on the river *Bladon*?—the name formerly given to the (*Bristol*) *Avon*, which rises in this parish.\*

That part of the town contiguous to the spot where the castle stood, is still called *Castle-Green*; the ruins were visible within these few years, but have since been levelled and made into a pleasure ground. The iron hand of time will wear out all things; some buildings, known to have been erected at a much later date, have not the smallest vestige remaining of their having ever existed.

The chief manufactures carried on here, are wool-stapling and wool-combing; in the latter about 150 persons find constant employment.

There is an alms-house for 8 persons, founded and endowed by the bounty of *Sir Wm. Romney*, (alderman and sheriff of *London*, in the reign of *King James I.*) a native of this town; who also founded a free grammar-school here, where several eminent men have been qualified for the University. There is another school founded by *Mrs.*

\* If there was not a castle, fortress, or fortified place here, why was *Caer* used in its original name?

Elizabeth Hodges, late of Shipton-Moyne; besides many other charitable donations.

The government of the town is vested in a bailiff, chosen annually, assisted by some of the principal inhabitants.

The races, much frequented by the neighbouring gentry, are run upon a large common, a mile eastward of the town.

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## TEWKESBURY, *or* TEWKSBURY,

Lies in the hundred of the same name, 9 miles N. W. from Cheltenham, and is so called from Theocus, an eminent hermit, who dwelt in this place, anno 700, and had a chapel on the banks of the Severn.

The parish, six miles in compass, consists of very rich meadow and pasture; and like another Eden, is watered by four rivers:—

The Severn flows on the West;

Avon (Stratford) on the North, and falls into the Severn here;

Carran on the East; and

Swylliate on the West.

Over these three last it has bridges; and though subject to be annoyed by floods, this is amply compensated by the great fertility of the soil.

This

This town had formerly some share in the clothing business, but that has long been lost. Its chief trade at present is malting, stocking-frame knitting, especially of cotton, and a little nailing; it was once noted for making mustard balls; whence the proverb, "He looks as if he had lived on Tewksbury mustard;" speaking of one of a sad, *severé* countenance; and Shakespear uses the simile 'As thick as Tewksbury mustard.'

It was first incorporated by charter 14th Elizabeth, (in whose reign, on the threatened Spanish invasion, it raised 46 men for the Queen's service) by the name of the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Tewkesbury.

King James I.\* third year of his reign, granted them another charter much like the former; this last was surrendered to James II. who reincorporated them, 2d of his reign, by the name of the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, &c. but

\* 6th of that name of Scotland; he was son of Henry Stuart Lord Darnley, and Mary Queen of Scots; (the only child of James V. whose father, James IV. married Margaret eldest daughter of Henry VII.) he was the first who was stiled King of Great-Britain, and to whom the title of Sacred, or Most Excellent Majesty was given. He caused the bible to be translated from the original language, which is the translation now used.

In his reign the English plantations were settled in America, and silk-worms brought into England.

He erected the order of Baronets on May 11, (O.S.) 1611, 9th of his reign. Sir Nicholas Bacon, of Redgrave in Suffolk, was created premier baronet; some stile him of Raveningham in Norfolk.

there was no mayor chosen by virtue of this new charter, and the government of the town totally ceased as a corporation, till 18th William III. when he granted the present charter, and it is now governed by 24 burgesſes, two of whom are annually choſen bailiffs, and, with two aldermen, are the ruling magiſtrates within this borough and corporation; the County Juſtices, by expreſs exemption in the charter, having no authority to act therein. It ſends two members to parliament; the right of election is in the freeholders, and free-men of the corporation, in number about 500.†

The church,\* one of the largeſt in England that is not collegiate or a cathedral, is a magnificent building in the form of a croſs, vaulted at top with ſtone, and ſupported by two rows of large round pillars, ſeven in each row. It has an aisle on each ſide, the whole covered with lead, but not kept in very good repair. The chancel is divided from the choir by an organ, erected at the expence of the pariſhioners in 1736.

The choir and chancel are likewise ſupported by ſix pillars, and enlightened by ſeven large win-

† The preſent Members are, Sir Wm. Codrington, bart. and James Martin, eſq; banker of London.

\* Dimenſions of the church:—Length of the building 300 feet from eaſt to weſt; length of the great croſs 120 feet; breadth of the body and ſide ailes 70 feet; breadth of the weſt front 100 feet. The tower is very large, has eight muſical bells, and a ſet of chimes; is 132 feet high, and ſtands in the centre on four arches. The Lady Chapel, long ſince deſtroyed, and the ſite turned into a garden, ſtood at the eaſt end, and is ſaid to have been 100 feet long.

dows, placed at a great height, and ornamented with painted glass. The communion table is one entire piece of marble, 14 feet long. This place is most distinguished in history, for its noble mitted abbey, first founded as a monastery for benedictine monks, by Odo and Dodo, two noble dukes of Mercia, anno 715; but 1102 rebuilt and enlarged by Robert Fitz-Hamon;† when it was erected into an abbey, and endowed by him with lands, rents, and large possessions, which were increased by considerable subsequent donations.

It is also distinguished for the battle fought near it, on Glaston meadow, May 4, 1471, between the houses of York and Lancaster, wherein the latter were entirely defeated, and never after able to make head against Edward IV. Margaret (Queen of Henry VI.) and her son Edward Prince of Wales, were taken prisoners; the young prince was murdered a few days after, and is buried in the church; as are many other persons of distinction. The Queen was, in 1475, ransomed by her father René of Anjou.\*

His Majesty King George I. while electoral Prince of Hanover, was 1706, by Queen Anne, created Baron of Tewksbury; a title which had been only twice conferred in former reigns.

† See an account of him in the Earls of Gloucester.

\* For 50,000 crowns, which he borrowed of Lewis XI. and mortgaged to him for it, the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and the county of Provence.

FAIRFORD

## FAIRFORD

Lies 4 miles W. from Lechlade, 8 E. from Cirencester, 23 S. E. from Gloucester, and  $80\frac{1}{2}$  from London. The church is a large and beautiful structure, 125 feet long, and 55 broad; consisting of a spacious body, and two proportionable ailes, very handsomely paved in chequers of blue and white stone, and neatly pewed; having a beautiful tower in the middle, ornamented with pinnacles, &c. It was built in the year 1493 by John Tame, a merchant of London, for the sake of placing in it a very large quantity of painted glass he had taken in a ship bound for Rome. The figures were designed by that eminent master Albert Durer, to whom the greatest improvements in painting on glass are attributed. There are some curious pieces of perspective. The colours are very lively, and some of the figures so well finished, that Vandyke affirmed, "the pencil could not exceed them." The whole comprised in 28 windows, representing sundry passages of scripture history; particularly such as regard the birth, life, and sufferings of our blessed Saviour in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th windows;—but the 15th, or great west window representing the day of judgment, &c. is of high estimation.

In two of the windows of the middle aile are paintings of the Emperors who protected the Christians; and in the two opposite ones, of those who

who persecuted them. The whole happily preserved in the great rebellion by the care of Mr. Oldsworth the impropiator, (in whose family it still continues) and others, by securing the glass in some private place till the Restoration, when it was put up again. There is no doubt, but the Romans had a station here, and probably this was one of their towns, as the remains of a bath, wholly of fine Roman bricks, supported by curious pillars, were some years ago discovered in a meadow near this place.

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## *Of the* RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS *in* GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Order of St. Benedict,\* three foundations; Gloucester, Tewksbury, and Winchcomb.

Cisterians,† three foundations; Hales, Flaxley, and Kingswood Abbies.

\* St. Benedict was born at Nursi in Italy, instituted his order at Mont Cassin 516, and died there in 543; it is the most ancient and richest order of the monks, whence the Carthusians, Cluniacenses, Cisterians, and many other eminent orders, are derived. These are properly Monachi, Monks; the other orders are better denominated Friars. In the Canon Law they are called Black Monks, from the colour of their habit; whence among us they were also formerly called Black Friars, to distinguish them from the other orders: Of this order have been 4 Emperors, 12 Empresses, 46 Kings, and 51 Queens.

† This is the order of St. Benedict more strictly reformed; and was founded by Robert Harding an Englishman, abbot of Molesme

Canons Regular of St. Augustin,† three foundations ; the Abbey of Cirencester, the Priory of St. Oswald in the city of Gloucester, and of L'Anthony near Gloucester.

#### Four Alien Monasteries.

1 Deerhurst	} Cells to	{	St. Denis near Paris.	} in Normandy.
2 Newent			Cormeille	
3 Beckford			St. Martin & St. Barbara	
4 Brimsfield			Fontenay	

Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, p. 142, Article Cheltenham, says,

“ Here was a monastery, anno 803.”

Vide

Molesme in Burgundy, in the diocese of Langres ; who, 1075, obtained from the Archbishop of Lyons (then the Pope's legate residing at that place) permission that he, and the monks of his order, might retire into the wilderness of Cîteaux in Burgundy, (now a town, 5 miles from Dijon) there to lead a more severe life, as their father St. Benediſt had required ; Eudes, Duke of Burgundy, built a monastery for them, into which they were admitted 1098. The Bishop of Chalons gave Robert the pastoral staff, and erected the new monastery into an abbey, now depending immediately on the Pope.

† Called popularly Austin Friars ; first instituted by Bishop Hippo in Africa, anno 400, but not then limited by any vows. Berinus first introduced them into England anno 636, and they increased so much, that at one period there were reckoned 4555 monasteries of this order in Europe. In process of time they so degenerated, that few of them were left. The restitution of this order may be dated from the 11th century, when its professors were restrained by vows and strict rules, and called Canons Regular ; whereas before they were called by the contradictory name of Secular.

The

Vide Spelman's Councils, vol. i. p. 326

Wilkins's Councils, vol. i. p. 168

Heming de Reditu Ecclesiæ Wigorn, p. 50.

In which last mention is made of a synodical council being held 3d day of the Ides of October, anno 803, 7th of the reign of Cenwulf, the pious king of the Mercians, at Cloveshoe; where Archbishop Æthelbeard was president; and among other things happened a dispute between Denebert bishop of Worcester, in whose diocese were the monasteries of Cheltenham and Beccesford, and Wulfheard bishop of Hereford, to which they had in former days belonged; when Denebert claimed his pastam, (or feast) which Wulfheard refused to grant, alledging that for thirty years back it never had been allowed; but Denebert proved by witnesses that his predecessors had received the feast from Beccanford and from Celtanhomme, and that even Wulfheard himself had given him money in lieu of the feast; when on the archbishop's interference, Wulfheard consented that the bishop of Worcester should have half the feast that year, and then one year from Cheltenham, the other from Beccesford, protesting however that he only did this out of respect to the archbishop's request, and not meaning thereby to injure the right of the see. This account is confirmed by Spelman in nearly the same words.

The first monastery in England after the restitution, was built anno 1098, (Rudder says 1084) at Canterbury, by Lanfranc the Archbishop, their general. The Knights Hospitalers, and the Knights Templars, were of this order.

Nasmith

Nasimith, in his late edition of Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, confirms what he said, adding, "Monastery destroyed;" but Dugdale, and Stevens his translator, make not the least mention of it.

It was a Saxon monastery, and most likely of secular canons, like those of Worcester, and was doubtless destroyed by the Danes, who ravaged England in that century; and from the general destruction of papers, &c. it is not to be wondered that no records remain respecting its establishment, revenues, scite, &c. which, were there any extant, would certainly have been discovered by the several learned and respectable friends who have kindly interested themselves to procure me every possible information concerning it, without any other success than the above account of the synod; but to whom I here acknowledge myself greatly indebted for their researches, and shall be equally so to any of my readers who can communicate further information on this head.

With regard to Beccanford or Beckford, and Beccesford, situated in the hundred of Tibbleston, four miles N. E. from Tewksbury, and 13 miles from Cheltenham, the priory here was founded by Robert Fitz-Allen. Tanner says, "Here probably was the other Saxon monastery, about which the contest was in the synod of Cloveshoe A. 803, between the bishops of Worcester and Hereford. It is more certain that, this manor being given in the time of Henry I. to the abbey of St. Martin  
and

and St. Barbara in Normandy, commonly called St. Barbe en Auge, by Rabellus. Camerarius: a prior and canons were sent over, and it became a cell to that foreign house of the order of St. Austin. Upon the suppression of alien priories, this was bestowed by Henry VI. upon Eton College, when reckoned worth 53l. 6s. 8d. per annum, but afterwards by Edward IV. on Fotheringhay.\*

Stanley St. Leonard's was a cell to the abbey of Gloucester.

Quenington, a preceptory of the Knights Templars in London, who had also several manors and large estates in this county; which on their suppression† were given to the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem.‡ There was  
Q
also

\* Notwithstanding the *Monasticum* (vol. i. p. 1035, and vol. ii. p. 1010,) expressly mentions Bekeford as cell to St. Martin and St. Barbara, yet Cart. 46, Edw. III. m. 6, “Rex restituit Abbati et Conventui de Corneliis in Normannia ecclesium de Bekeford, cum pertinentis.” And again, *Mon. Angl.* p. ii. 962, to the Abbey of Corneil there is “Ecclesia de Bekeford cum Capellis decimis, et cæteris pertinentiis suis.”

† By Clement V. in 1312, when they were possessed of 9000 manors in Christendom. The temple in London, now belonging to the Societies of the Law, was consecrated to their use 1185, Henry II. his Queen Eleanor, and many of their nobles, being present.

‡ Their possessions were by Parliament, 32d Henry VIII. 1541, granted to the King. And in 1546 all colleges, hospitals, chantries, and free chapels, were also granted to him; whereby there were vested in the crown 96 colleges, 110 hospitals, 2374 chantries and chapels; confirmed and further enlarged 1st Edward VI.

also a college at Westbury near Bristol, consisting of a dean and five prebendaries.

The monks, called Bons-Hommes|| of the order of St. Augustin, had likewise lands in this county.

Six Mitred Abbeyes. Gloucester, Cirencester, Winchcomb, were peeral, and held place in parliament till their dissolution. Tewkesbury, Hales, and Flaxley, whose abbots had also summons to Parliament as follows: Tewkesbury, Henry III. Edward. I. and II.; Hales, Edward I. and II.; Flaxley, Edward I. All mitres were granted by the Pope, but they held their baronies solely and immediately from the King. At the dissolution there were only 29 Abbots and 2 Priors in England, who held by Baronies.

This order is now settled at Malta, and known by the name of the Knights of Malta. Raimond de Puy, a Provencal, was their first Grand Master 1120, as Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. After the loss of the Holy Land, they in 1308 settled at Rhodes, and took the name of Knights of Rhodes; but being driven thence in 1522 by Soliman, and an army of 300,000 men, Charles V. in 1530, gave them the island of Malta, where they have continued ever since.

|| The Bons-Hommes, or Good Men, were first placed in a convent in this kingdom by Edward Earl of Cornwall, 5th Edward I. 1277, and were distinguished by wearing a blue coat.



*Supplement to page 80; on the Division of the Kingdom by King Alfred the Great; and some other interesting incidents during his reign.*

KING Alfred succeeded to the Crown anno 872, in the 22d year of his age, on the death of his brother Ethelred; when finding it next to an impossibility to drive out the Danes, he thought the better way would be to prevent their landing, by destroying them at sea; and therefore fitted out vessels of war, which, being entirely adapted to this service, had the advantage of those of the Danes, only used as transports. In the first action they engaged seven, and took the largest; and soon after almost totally destroyed a fleet of 120 of them. This then was the establishment of the BRITISH NAVY, the bulwark and glory of our kingdom.

What manner of vessels he built does not fully appear, (says Spelman) but some were ships and others gallies; so long as to require 40 (and according to Brompton 60) oars; and were as long, as high, and as swift again, and more steady under sail, than the best of the enemy's ships.

Notwithstanding these defeats, the Danes found means to increase their strength, and oblige him to shelter himself in the island of Athelney; [see page 147] but pursuing his victory at Edington, he besieged them in Bratton castle, Wiltshire, whither they had retired; and after a fortnight, obliged them to capitulate, on the terms either to become Christians, or quit the island. Guthrum and thirty nobles were baptized.

He then founded our Common Law; and ordered, that in all criminal cases 12 men (peers, or of the same rank with the person to be tried) should be chosen, and sworn to determine the fact as appeared upon evidence; and according to their verdict the judge was to give sentence: The origin of our juries, [*Jurata* Latin, *Juré* French] the noblest and most valuable privilege subjects can have.

His division of the kingdom was, into

Rural tithings; consisting of ten heads of families or lords of manors, with all their vassals, &c.

Town Tithings, or Boroughs, consisting of ten companies or fraternities; called in Saxon, Guilds, hence the Guild-hall. Each of these had a President or Tything-man, called also a Burgh-holder, chosen annually. Burgh signifies a surety or pledge; and Neighbour originally a near pledge. These presidents were called Sapientes, (Wise Men) and by the Saxons Witan; hence the great meetings of the heads of the people (now called Parliaments, from the Norman Parlement) were by them called Witena-Gemot. After the Conquest, the presiding officers over the larger or rural tithings, were made for life, as otherwise the Normans would not have been chosen; and instead of Wites, called Barons; and the ten Manors, an Honour or Barony.

A Hundred consists of ten Rural Tythings. By statute 14th Edward III. Hundred Courts were all or most part reduced to the county court. In some northern counties, particularly those north of the Trent, they are called Wapentakes; their president, the chief of the division, now the High Constable; on entering into office he appeared in the field on a certain day with a pike in his hand, and was there met by the chief men of the hundred; who with their lances touched his pike, as a signal of their being firmly united to each other, by the waepentac, or touch of the weapon.

Trythings were the third part of a county; and the East, West, and North Ridings of Yorkshire are manifest corruptions of East Trythings, &c.; and the Lathes of Kent, and three divisions of Lincolnshire, viz. Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland, are of the same nature.

Causes between persons of different Trythings were brought before the County-Court or Shire-Gamot, or Meeting of the People, [Folc-Mote] held twice a year or oftener, where the Bishop, and the Earl or Ealdorman, and in his absence the High Sheriff, or the Viscount, or Vice Earl, presided; till William the Conqueror granted the Bishops the privilege of holding courts of their own, for determining ecclesiastical matters.

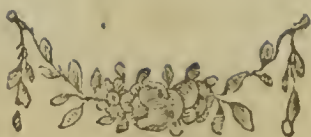
King Alfred, besides the Great Council of the nation, instituted a Privy Council; and to have proper persons to assist him in it, founded three schools (says Camden) in the University of Oxford; viz. one for Grammarians, stiled Little University Hall; another

another for Philosophy, Less University Hall; and a third for Divinity, Great University Hall, now University College; and invited learned men from abroad to preside over them. Some add a fourth for Astronomy, of which Johannes Scotus, an Irishman, was president.

He measured time by wax candles, 12 inches long. Six of these he had made, and the inches marked out upon them; they burnt four hours each; and to preserve them from the air, having no glass, (or it being very scarce) he ordered fine white horn to be scraped thin, and inclosed in wooden frames. Thus lanthorns were the invention of a King; and proper persons were appointed to inform him how the time passed.

He died anno 900, in the 52d year of his age, having reigned 28 years and 6 months;





O F T H E  
RIDES near CHELTENHAM.

THE most common ride has generally been in the marsh at the back of the town, a mile round, with a pleasant view of the neighbouring hills. But now the long-wished-for amendment of the roads in the vicinity of Cheltenham has taken place, the company frequenting it will have no room to complain of the want of variegated pleasing outlets for rides, or airings in carriages, on some of the best roads in the county, which form a much easier and shorter communication with Bath and many other places.

*The outlet at the East end of the town.*

From the Gallows Oak turnpike, to the *Right*, through Bembridge Field to the New Road to \*Birdlip,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

\* Two miles and a half from Birdlip is Prinknash Park, the seat of John Howell, esq. It is an ancient manor joining to the parish of Upton St. Leonard, but is extra-parochial, and formerly belonged to the Abbots of Gloucester, who had a large mansion here in the time of Edward the Confessor.

In the house, which is large, is a room consecrated for a chapel in 1629, and dedicated to St. Peter.

The gardens have been greatly improved by the present possessor; and from these, and the park, which is extensive, are most beautiful distant prospects over the Vale and nine adjacent counties.

Said

Said turnpike to the *Left*, through Charlton-Kings to Dowdeswell and Kilkenny,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

In Charlton on the *R.* is a road by Mr. Hunt's park to the old road to Lechampton and the Gloucester road and Seven Springs.\*

At the top of this road is a direction post.

*L.* to Dowdeswell. *R.* to the Birdlip road and Gloucester.

*Outlet West end of the town.*

To Arle, and Bedlam turnpike.

*L.* to Gloucester. *R.* to Tewkesbury,† bye road to Swindon and the Hyde Spaw.

*Down*

\* The seven wells or springs, in the parish of Coberley or Cubberley; are three miles and a half from Cheltenham; the same from Kilkenny, and four and a half from Frogmill. From the different hills in this and the adjacent parishes, the views are most extensive and variegated. These springs form the Churn, and are certainly the highest source of the water of the great river Thames, into which it falls above Cricklade, at the same place with the Isis; this last only nine miles and a half from its source, but the Churn twenty miles.

† On this road, at Piffs Elm Turnpike, (where is a beautiful elm tree worthy notice) 4 miles from Cheltenham, turn off to the left to a field in Bodington manor farm, where is a remarkable large oak,

	Feet,	
The height of which is	_____	90
The lower branches	_____	70
The circumference of the bottom	—	56
The smallest part of the trunk	_____	34
The extent within the hollow	—	15 by 10
Its age on record 500 years.		

Bod

*Down the Swan Lane.*

First turning, *R* and *L.* back of the town,

Second turning, *R.* to Hewlet's.

————— *L.* to the marsh.

The straight road through the Common Field to Prestbury.

At the turnpike at the bottom of the hill *L.* a road to Prestbury.

When at the hill above Hewlet's (Mr. Baghot's) the direct road is to Sandiwell,† Whittington,\* and Syrefoot.

*L.* Cross

Bod in the British signifies a mansion; and Bodington, a capital house or mansion in the town upon the water.

N. B. It is upon the Chelt.

In this parish of Bodington, says Leland, was a fair manor place, and a park, now a farm, the manor house being occupied by the farmer.

In the hamlet of Barrow in this parish, is a little sugar-loaf hill, which, from its resemblance to a tumulus, gave name to the hamlet. From the top of this hill, in a clear day, is a distinct view of thirty-six parish churches;—this, however apparently improbable, is affirmed to be strictly true, by a gentleman who lives in the parish.

† Sandiwell, in the parish of Dowdswell, about three miles and a half from Cheltenham, is the seat of Mrs. Tracy, relict of Thomas Tracy, of Stanway, esq; who purchased it, with the lordship of the manor of Whittington, of the Earl of Hertford.

He was descended from John the third Viscount Tracy, to whose youngest son Ferdinando, Sir John Tracy, the 5th and last Baronet of Stanway, 1677, left that manor which that branch of the family had been in possession of many years.

Mrs.

L. cross the Common to Cleeve Hill, || Postlip, †  
Winchcombe, ‡ and Sudley.

The

Mrs. Tracy has caused a very elegant monument of fine marble to be placed in the parish church of Whittington, in memory of her said husband, (who was a representative of the county of Gloucester in two parliaments) and their son Dodwell Tracy, named after his mother's family, she being the daughter of the late Sir William Dodwell.

\* Whittington is five miles from Cheltenham; the river Coln, a very pretty trout stream, rises in this parish, whence it runs to Fairford, five miles from which place it falls into the Thames, seven miles below Cricklade, and is the fourth river that falls into it from this county. The next is the Lech or Leach, rising in the parish of Hammett, and through North-Leach, continues its course to Lechlade, where it joins the Thames, at this place navigable for large barges. It is called Lech from the petrifying quality of the water, which incrusts wood and other substances in its course, with stony matter. Lech in the British signifies a stone.

|| Cleeve-hill, called also Cleeve-cloud; here are visible the remains of a large double intrenchment, called the Camps, extending 350 yards along the summit of the rock, in the form of a crescent, and inaccessible on every side but the front. The views from this place, in a clear day, are past description; the ascent from the foot of Cleeve-cloud to the top of the eminence being 630 feet perpendicular. It is in the parish of Bishop's Cleeve.

† At Postlip is one of the most considerable paper manufactories in the kingdom, belonging to Messrs. Durham and Stevens.

‡ At Winchcombe was a monastery, built by Cenolf, 13th King of the Mercians, and in 795 eighth Monarch; in 798 he conquered Kent, and gave that kingdom to Cudred; and on the dedication of his monastery this year, led the captive prince Pien to the altar, and released him without ransom or intreaty. He died in 819, and was buried at Winchcombe.

The present parish church, which is a fine old building, was erected by the parishioners, with some assistance from Ralph Lord Boteler, Baron of Sudley, in the reign of Henry VI.

Tobacco

The direct road to Cleeve-Hill is through Prestbury, also to Southam,|| 3 miles.

From

Tobacco was first planted in England in this parish, and yielded a considerable produce and profit to the inhabitants, till 1660, 1st Charles II. when an act passed for prohibiting the cultivation of it, either in England or Ireland: At the same time an act was passed for the erecting a post-office, and another to prohibit the exportation of wool and fuller's earth.

The Author of the Cheltenham Guide says, "Tobacco was originally brought into England by Sir John Hawkins, in 1565;" but Sir J. H. went to America in 1595, with Sir Francis Drake, and both died in the expedition. Tobacco was not known in England till 1586, 28th Elizabeth, when a fleet under the command of Sir Francis Drake, and the Earl of Carlisle, General of the land forces, after having in 1585 taking St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands, and St. Domingo or Hispaniola; in 1586 took Carthagená, and burnt St. Antonio, and St. Helena in Florida; but being dispersed by a storm, part of them keeping on their course, along a desolate coast, lighted upon some Englishmen, who had planted themselves in Virginia, so named in honour of their virgin Queen Elizabeth, having been carried over thither for a colony, in April 1584, by Sir Walter Raleigh; though the first permanent colony was not established till 1616. Ralph Lane, one of the above, came over with Sir Francis, and was the first who brought tobacco into England. Which had been discovered by the Spaniards in Tabaco, a province of Yucatan, in North-America, in 1540, and was introduced into France by Nicot, ambassador from Francis II. to Portugal, 1560. Others say, tobacco was so named from Tobago, one of the Caribbee islands, where it grows plentifully;—by the French it was first called Nicotiana.

Sir Francis Drake, at the same time, first brought potatoes into England.

|| Southam is a large tithing, in the parish of Cleeve, wherein Thomas Bagliot Delabere, esq; who is Lord of the manor, has a seat and a very fine estate. The house is one of the greatest curiosities in the county; it is a low building, in the stile of the  
age

From Sandiwell to Kilkenny, to the *L.* to Andover's Ford, *R.* Frog-mill, one mile.

age of Henry IV. The ancestor of this family, Richard Dalabar, came into England with King William the Conqueror; and Sir Richard Dalabar, fifth in descent from the above, being present at the battle of Cressy, 20th Edward III. 1347, acquired great honour by rescuing Edward the Black Prince when in imminent danger, and was by him presented with the present crest to the family arms, which is five Ostrich Feathers issuing from a Ducal Coronet.

The year 1585 was famous for the discovery of a way to the East-Indies, by Sanderfon; and an attempt by John Davis, to find out a shorter passage to the Indies northward of America, in which, though he failed of success, he discovered the Straits, (from the North Sea into Baffins Bay, between St. James's Island, near the North Main, and Groenland) since called by his name. He undertook the expedition with two ships, fitted out at the charge of William Sanderfon, a globe-maker, and some other Londoners. This discovery had been attempted in 1576 by Martin Frobisher, at the Queen's charge; he made two more voyages for the same purpose, all equally unsuccessful as to the main object.

In 1586 Thomas Cavendish, a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, (younger brother to Sir William Cavendish, ancestor of the Duke of Devonshire, who built Chatsworth-house) sailed from Plymouth the 21st of July, and performed a voyage round the world, entering at the Straits of Magellan, and returned by the Cape of Good Hope to Plymouth, Sept. 9, 1588; which voyage had been first made by Sir Francis Drake, from 13th December, 1577, to November 3, 1580, when Queen Elizabeth dined on board his ship, and ordered it to be drawn up in a little creek near Deptford, and certain inscriptions to be set up in memory of the voyage.

In 1587 Sir Francis Drake, having taken a rich East-India carrack, called the *St. Philip*, the English fully understanding, by the merchant's papers found on board, the rich value of the India merchandizes, and the manner of trading to the Eastern world, established a company of East-India merchants.

In

In 1591 George Riman, and James Lancaster, made a voyage to the East-Indies, and had the good fortune to double the Cape of Good Hope, which had been discovered in 1484; and the East-Indies by the Portuguese, in 1487.

In 1600 Queen Elizabeth established the East-India Company, and endowed it with large privileges for 15 years; and the above James Lancaster, who, in 1594, had taken Fernambuc in Brasil, was the first that was sent by the Company to the East-Indies with 4 ships, their stock then consisting of 72,000*l*.

At the expiration of the Letters Patent granted by Queen Elizabeth, King James I. enlarged the Company's privileges, and gave them a charter, whereby he incorporated them for ever. Their success was so great, that in 1683 India Stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent. after which it sustained such losses as to be scarce able to support itself. And in 1698 a new Company was established; but, in 1702, the two were united, and have ever since been stiled The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies; they had then forty ships, and sent one million sterling annually to the East-Indies.

In 1579 Queen Elizabeth procured a grant from the Turkish Sultan, Amurath Cam, upon a treaty between Wm. Harbourn, an Englishman, and Mustapha Beg, a Turkish Bassa, for free trade of the English merchants, to his dominions, which was the rise of the Company of Turkey Merchants.

The Muscovy or Russia Company, which had been established in 1555, received a confirmation of their grants by Ambassadors sent in 1567, from John Basilowitz, grand Duke of Muscovy, to Queen Elizabeth. Anthony Jenkinson, who returned with the Ambassadors, made a long stay in the country, took a map of Russia, and was the first Englishman who ventured through the Caspian Sea, into the country of the Bactrians. In 1569 they had farther grants of exemption from all customs, with leave to vend their manufactures through the whole Russian dominions, and to transport them into Persia and Media by the Caspian Sea; the merchants of other nations being not permitted to trade beyond Moscow. Sir Thomas Randolph was the Ambassador who obtained these privileges, by his good management of the Czar. But the war between the Turks and the Persians,  
and

To Widcombe.\*

To Lechampton-hill.

There is a private carriage road from the Marsh to Bishop's Cleeve, from Cheltenham to Swindon, the Hyde, Prestbury Park, and home by Prestbury, (but this only in good weather) besides many others equally pleasant.

and the frequent robberies committed by the Barbarians, prevented this trade being pursued at that time with the success it otherwise might have been.

Trade flourished so much in this reign, that in 1567 Sir Tho. Gresham built the exchange, to which, in 1571, Queen Elizabeth, on coming to see it, gave the title of Royal, which was proclaimed by a Herald and sound of Trumpet. He also founded Gresham College, London. He died 21st November 1559, and was buried in St. Helen's, Bishopgate-street.

The Italian method of book-keeping was first published in England in 1569.

In 1582 Peter Morris, a Dutchman, invented an engine and pipes for conveying the Thames water for the use of the city of London.

\* Widcombe is seven miles from Cheltenham, and six from Gloucester. From a vista upon the hill, not a mile from the house of Howe Hicks, esq; which stands in the centre of the valley, is a fine bird's-eye view of the subjacent vale and the river Severn. To the left are seen part of the Forest of Dean, and the Conic Mountain near Abergavenny in Monmouthshire; in front, the Blue-Hills of Malvern in Worcestershire, with the Welch Mountains at a great distance behind them; and to the right is a view of Tewkesbury, and of the city of Worcester, near thirty miles distant.

Howe Hicks, esq; the Lord of the manor, is descended from Sir Baptift Hicks.

R

\* Sudley,

\* Sudley, so called, because situated to the South of Winchcombe.

About two miles N. E. of Winchcombe, are the remains of Hales Abbey, erected in 1246 by Richard

\* Sudley was successively the place of residence of great persons from very early ages. It appears by Domesday to have been before the Conquest the property of Ralph de Medantine, or de Maunt, Earl of Hereford, son of Walter de Medantine, who married Goda, daughter of King Ethelred II. He was also Lord of the manor of Todington, from whom, by intermarriage of his grandson John de Sudley with Grace daughter of Henry de Traci, (of a Norman family that came over with William the Conqueror) lord of the manor of Barnstaple, is descended the present Lord Viscount Tracy; William II. son of the above John de Sudley, having taken his mother's family name, had with it this manor.

Harold, son of Ralph, was Lord of Sudley, and his successors took the name de Sudley, or Sudeley.

John de Sudeley had summons 28th Edward I. to 13th of Edward II. and died without issue 10th Edward III.

1441, 20th Henry VI. Ralph Botiller or Boteler, Lord Treasurer of England, was created Baron of Sudley, and rebuilt the castle; (first built in the reign of King Stephen) which he is said to have been enabled to do from the ransom of a French Admiral he captured when high Admiral of the British fleet; in the reign of Edward IV. he was obliged to sell it to the crown.

1st. Henry VII. 1485, it was granted to Jasper Duke of Bedford, the King's uncle.

1st Edward VI. 1527, Thomas Lord Seymour (brother to the Protector, Edward the first duke of Somerset, and to the lady Jane Seymour the King's mother) was created Lord Seymour of Sudley; he married Lady Catherine Parr, widow of King Henry VIII. who died here in childbed of a daughter, Sept. 5, 1548, and was buried with great funeral pomp, in the chapel of Sudley castle. He then made his suit to the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth,

Richard Earl of Cornwall,† king of the Romans, in consequence of a vow which he had made at sea in an hour of great danger.

Elizabeth, but without success; and being attainted, was, on the 20th of March 1550, 3d Edward VI. beheaded.

5th of the same reign, the manor of Sudley was granted to William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, brother to Lady Catherine Parr. He was also attainted 1st Queen Mary, 1553, and the same year the manor and castle were granted to Sir John Bruges, or Brydges, (ancestor to the Duke of Chandos) created Lord Chandos of Sudley April 8, 1554, in whose family it continued till George the 6th lord, marrying Jane daughter of John Earl Rivers, and having no male issue, gave the manor of Sudley to his said wife Jane; who on his death married George Pitt, esq; of Stratfieldsea in Hampshire, ancestor to the present Lord Rivers, to whom the manor and castle now belong.

The situation is delightful; and though the road between Postlip and Winchcombe is very bad, [being impassable for carriages in its present state; though it is expected shortly to be put into proper repair] yet here is enough to make ample amends for the trouble of getting to it.

† He was second son of King John, who created him Earl of Cornwall; and took for his second wife Senchia, daughter of Raimond Earl of Provence, sister to Eleanor, his brother Henry III's Queen.

Their marriage feast was kept in Westminster-Hall, and 3000 dishes of meat were served up to the table. She died in 1261; he in 1272; and their son Edmond, Earl of Cornwall, in 1300; and were all buried here. It was a mitred abbey for monks of the Cistercian order, twenty of whom he brought hither from Beaulieu in Hampshire; and the Abbots of this house, and of Hales-Owen in Shropshire, were usually summoned together.

The manor and estate are now the property of the Right Hon. Thomas Charles Lord Viscount Tracy, who is also Lord of the manor of Todington, the family residence, (which manor came to it as is expressed in the account of Sudley Castle) and is an

‡ Lechampton lies about three miles south of Cheltenham; the hill affords a very interesting prospect.

uncommon instance of an estate descending for upwards of seven hundred years, in the male line, in an uninterrupted succession.

There is a bridle road to Todington by Cleeve-Hill, but the carriage road is by Tewkesbury, a difference of 9 miles.

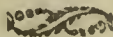
‡ On the declivity of the hill is the mansion of the ancient and respectable family of the Norwoods of Milton in Kent, who became possessed of the manor of Lechampton about 1500, by marriage with the daughter and coheirs of John Giffard.

This family flourished in Kent in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was seized of the manor of Northwood, to which 100 burgesses of the city of Canterbury then owed suit of service. And Philpot says, that in the year 1420, King Henry Vth, with his retinue, were entertained in Sittingbourn (near Milton) by John Norwood, esq; when the bill for wine, which was 1d. per pint, amounted to 9s. 9d. Several ancient monuments of this family are in Milton church. This was formerly called, "the Royal town of Middleton," from being in possession of King Alfred, who had a palace here.

At present it is only famous for its oysters, taken from the Swale.

Henry Norwood, esq; is the present Lord of the manor, which was held by grand Serjeanty of the King, by performing the service of steward at the great festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, as appears by a record 23d Edward I.; and by their pedigree, the family of the Norwoods have a right to quarter the several coats of arms of Tregoz, Wantham, Badlesmere, Grandison, Hert, Gralle, Elton, and Giffard.

Part of the tithes in Lechampton, formerly belonging to the Nunnery of Usk in Monmouthshire, was, 22d Elizabeth, granted to John Fernham; which tithes now belong to the Impropiator of Cheltenham.



## THE ITINERARY.

<i>From London to Cheltenham, the New Mail-Coach Road to Gloucester.</i>		<i>The New Road from Bath to Cheltenham.</i>		<i>Ditto by Gloucester.</i>	
	Miles.				Miles.
To Uxbridge	15	To Crofs-hands	12	To Rangefworth	11
High Wycomb	14	Rodborough	15	Dursley	11½
Tetfworth	14	Painfwick	7	Gloucester*	14
Wheatley	5	Cheltenham	10		36b
Oxford - -	5½	Pay 45	44	Gloucester to	
Witney - -	10	Only three stages, and		Newent	10
Burford - -	7	no additional turn-		Ledbury	8b
Northleach -	9	pike.			18½
Frogmill† -	7	<i>Ditto by Frocester.</i>		<i>Chelt. to Worcester.</i>	
Kilkenny -	1	Crofs-Hands	12	To the Swan at	
Cheltenham	4½	Petty France	2b	the Lye	4½
	92	Pay 15 fr. Bath.		Tewkesbury	4½
Uxbridge to Bea-		Frocester	13b	Severn-Stoke	8
consfield -	8	Gloucester	12b	Worcester	7
		Cheltenham	9b		
High Wycomb to		pay 10	50	Pay 25	24
ditto -	5½	<i>Ditto by Tetbury.</i>		Upton on Severn	7
Frogmill to Glo-		Crofs-hands	12	To Worcester	8
cester direct	13	Tetbury -	11		
		Cirencester	10	*To Great Mal-	
Burford to Ci-		Cheltenham	15	vern	5
rencester	17		48	The Wells	1b
Cheltenham	15	<i>Another Road.</i>		22½ fr. Chelt.	---
	32	Tetbury -	23	Great Malvern to	
London to Ciren-		Minchin-Hamp.	6	Worcester	8
cester by Bur-		Stroud -	3	Ditto to Ledbury	7½
ford -	88	Painfwick	4		
		Cheltenham	10	<i>Chelt. to Hereford.</i>	
London to Chel-			46	Tewkesbury	10
tenham	103	<i>Bristol to Cheltenham.</i>		Ledbury	18
Fairford to Glou-		Chip. Sodbury	11	Hereford	16
cester -	23½	Petty-France	6		
		Cheltenham	33	<i>Chelt. to Nottingham.</i>	
			50	To Tewkesbury	10
				Perihore	14
				Evesham	7

Miles.		Miles.		<i>Buxton to Doncaster.</i>	
Stratford on Avon	18	Coventry to Sou-		Miles.	
Warwick	- 8	tham	- 11	Stoney Middleton	12
Coventry	- 13	Warwick	- 10	Sheffield	- 12
Hinckley	- 13			Rotheram	- 6
Leicester	- 14		21	Doncaster	- 12
Loughborough	11	<i>Cross Road from Chel-</i>			
Nottingham	14	<i>tenham to Banbury</i>			42
	122	Syreford Inn	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Derby to Sheffield.</i>	
<i>Ditto continued to</i>		Heyford	- 8	Peacock	- 14
<i>York.</i>		Swell	- 2	Chesterfield	10
Nottingham to		Stow on Wold	1	Sheffield	- 12
Mansfield	14	Chipping-Norton	8		36
Worktop	- 14	Chapel House	1		
Doncaster	- 16	Bloxham	- 1	Derby to Ash-	
Ferrybridge	- 15	Banbury	- 3	bourn	- 14
Tadcaster	- 13		29 $\frac{3}{4}$		
York	- 9	<i>Cheltenham to Derby,</i>		<i>Cheltenham to Mon-</i>	
	81	<i>Matlock, &amp; Buxton</i>		<i>mouth.</i>	
203 fr. Cheltenham.		Worcester	- 25	Gloucester	- 10
<i>Another Road to</i>		Bromsgrove	13	Mitcheldean	12
<i>Warwick.</i>		Birmingham	13	Monmouth	- 13
Kilkenny	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Litchfield	- 16		35
Andover's Ford	1	Burton on Trent	13	<i>Chelt. to Swansea.</i>	
Stow on Wold	12	Derby	- 11	Gloucester	- 10
Halford Bridge	14	Matlock Bath	16	Newnham	- 12
Warwick	- 13	Old Matlock	2	Chepstow	- 16
	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	Edensor near		Newport	- 16
<i>Ditto by Burford.</i>		Chatworth	9	Cardiff	- 16
Burford	- 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stony Middleton	5	Cowbridge	- 12
London Road	11	Buxton	- 12	Pyle	- 12
Banbury	- 12		135	Neath	- 13
Foster's Booth	7	<i>Or,</i>		Swansea	- 9
Daventry	- 9	To Litchfield	67		116
Coventry 2 stages	19	Sudbury	- 16	Swansea to Car-	
	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ashbourn	- 9	marthien	33
Foster's. Booth to		Buxton	- 20	<i>Chelt. to Brecon.</i>	
Northampton	7		112	Hereford	- 40
Stoney Stratford	15	Buxton to Back-		The Hay, 2 stag.	20
	22	well	- 14	Brecon	- 14
		Matlock Bath	10		74
			24		

	Miles.		Miles.	N. B. The Leafowen
Hereford to Mon-		Tenbury	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	is out of the road be-
mouth	- 18	Ludlow	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	tween Hales-Owen
Chepstow	- 15	Bishop's Castle	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	and Birmingham.
	<hr/>	Montgomery	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	33		<hr/>	Miles
Cheltenham to Chip-			75	Another.
penham.		To Shrewsbury.		Denbigh, 2 stag. 26
Tetbury	- 23	To Newton	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aber-Conway 20 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corfton	- 7	Church Stretton	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	<hr/>
Chippenham	7	Shrewsbury	14	46 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	37		29	Another to Holyhead.
To St. David's.		To Shrewsbury and		Shrewsbury - 80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monmouth to		Holyhead.		Oswestry - 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Abergavenny	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	Worcester	- 25	Llangollen - 8
Brecon	- 20	Bromsgrove	13	Llanrust - 24
Llanymdovry	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kidderminster	10	Bangor - 14
Rue Rhaddor	14	Bridgnorth	14	Half-way House 13
Caermarthen	12	Shrewsbury 2 stag.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holyhead - 13
St. Clear	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ellesmere	- 16	<hr/>
Tavern Spite	7	Wrexham	- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	168
Haverfordwest	16	Mould	- 13	To Chester and Liver-
St. David's	- 15 $\frac{3}{4}$	St. Asaph	- 21	pool.
	<hr/>	Aber-Conway	20	Shrewsbury - 80b
	128	Beaumaris	- 12	Wem - 10b
To Tenby	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holyhead	- 24	Whitchurch - 9
	<hr/>		<hr/>	Hatton - 14
To Pembroke	16		199 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chester - 6
	<hr/>	Kidderminster to		Frodsham - 11
To Montgomery.		Hagley	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Warrington - 9b
Worcester	- 25	Hales-Owen	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prescot - 12
Hundred House	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Birmingham	8	Liverpool - 6
				<hr/>
				148b

§ Travellers from Bath and the Western Counties to Cheltenham, Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Holyhead, going the New Road, by way of Rodborough, Painwick, and Birdlip, (the pleasantest part of the county of Gloucester) avoid the hills of Harley, Cockleford, and Elstone, the road infinitely better, and shorter by five miles than either of the roads to Cheltenham through Gloucester.

The distance from Bath to Worcester and Holyhead, through Cheltenham, by this road, is no more than the present road by way of Gloucester, and not being subject to any interruption from floods, as that by Gloucester unavoidably is, will certainly render the communication through Cheltenham the most eligible.

Miles.		Cheltenham to Exeter and Plymouth.	Worcester to Hereford.	Miles.
Chester to Park-	- - 12		Powick - -	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
gate			Malvern - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chester to Holywell.		To Salisbury - 68	The Wytch, or	
Flint - -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Blandford two	Malvern-hill	13
Holywell - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	stages - 22 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ledbury - -	6
		Dorchester - 16	Hereford - -	16
	17	Bridport - 15		
The passages to		Axminster - 12		
Dublin.		Exeter 2 stages 25 $\frac{1}{2}$		31 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Holyhead		Ashburton 2 stag. 19 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bath Old Road to	
Leagues 24 $\frac{3}{4}$	73	Plymouth 2 stag. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Worcester.	
			To Gloucester	41
Parkgate 38	114		Tewkesbury	11
		To Poole.	Worcester - -	15
Bristol 74	222	Salisbury - 68		67
Chester to Man-		Cranborne - 14 $\frac{3}{4}$	New Road.	
chester.		Poole - 18 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Cheltenham by	
Northwich - 18			Rodborough	44
Altringham - 13			Tewkesbury	10
Manchester - 6 $\frac{3}{4}$			Worcester - -	15
	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cheltenham to Aber-		69
Chelt. to Salisbury		ristwith.		
& Southampton		Worcester - 24 $\frac{1}{4}$	Some Cross Roads.	
Cirencester - 15		Bromyard - 14	Warwick to	
Cricklade - 6		Leominster - 13	Stratford - -	8
Marlboro' 2 stag. 20		Presteign - 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stratford to	
Everley - - 11		River Ithon - 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Morton in the	
Salisbury - 16		Rhyadergowy 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Marth - -	16
Southampton 2		Brunant - - 15		
stages - 25 $\frac{1}{2}$		Aberistwith - 15	Morton to Stow	
	93 $\frac{1}{2}$		on the Wold	4
4 miles from Ciren-		To Llandrindod 24	Stow to Burford	10
cester is a hand post.		Cheltenham Bye Road	Stow to North-	
To Bath, 28		to Stratford upon	leach - -	9
miles by Malmesbury,		Avon.	Northleach to	
Harnith, & Chippen-		Winchcomb - 7	Cirencester	11
ham. To Salisbury,		Camden - - 11 $\frac{3}{4}$		
49 miles by Malm-		Stratford upon		
esbury, Chippenham, &		Avon - - 2 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Devizes.				
		28.		

Directions

## DIRECTIONS for TRAVELLERS *when to pass the SEVERN.*

**A**T Aust, (or the Old Passage) in the parish of Henbury in Gloucestershire, to Bettesley, or Beachley, in Tidenham parish, in the same county, two miles and a half over.

And at the New Passage, about three miles lower down, from the Salt-Marsh in Henbury parish to Port-Skeweth, near St. Pere, in Monmouthshire, three miles.

The former is the more direct way to Newent, Newnham, and all the Forest of Dean, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire.

The latter to Newport, Cardiff, Caerleon, Pontipool, Abergavenny, and most parts of South-Wales.

The boat with the mail to Haverfordwest goes daily from the New Passage to St. Pere immediately on the arrival of the mail-coach, and returns with the letters from Haverfordwest.

At Henbury the road divides, on the right to Aust eight miles, left to the New Passage five miles; both distant three miles from Chepstow, and 17 and half from Monmouth.

The winds for passing are distinguished by

*Winds below*, or blowing up the river southerly or westerly; with these all passing must be on the ebb, or going out of the tide, for seven hours.

*Winds above*, or blowing down the river northerly; with this there are only five hours passing, and that on the flood or coming in of the tide.

Observe, that on the first day of the moon, or new moon, and the sixteenth day of the moon, or full moon, the hours for passing are the same; and also on every correspondent fifteenth day, as the 2d and 17th, 3d and 18th, &c. to the 15th and 30th. The time of high water varying 48 minutes every day, makes it four hours later every five days: By the following short Table therefore the hours of passing may always be known:—

New and full moon, 1st and 16th day; wind above begin passing at two in the afternoon for five hours.

On

	H. M.	M.	H.
On the 2d day of the moon	o 48 later, or	48 after	2
3d	1 36	36	3
4th	2 24	24	4
5th	3 12	12	5
6th	4		6
11th	8		10

And the same for every day after. Thus for the 10th and 25th days, add 3 hours 12 minutes (for four days) to six o'clock, the hour you begin passing on the 6th and 21st, you have twelve minutes after nine, the hour for the 10th and 25th.

It is high water at Bristol Quay about three quarters of an hour later than at the mouth of the Severn.

The difference of passing between Aust and the New Passage varies but an hour. Tide coming in, wind above, the New P. before Aust 1 hour, or from 1 to 6 on the new and full moon. Tide going out, wind below, an hour later than Aust, or from 3 to 8; and so on the other days. The boats begin to pass and repass about half an hour before high water, for seven hours, wind below, reversing the above table, viz. when you pass from 2 to 7, or any other hour for five hours, with wind above, tide coming in, you pass from 7 to 2, &c. with wind below, nearly the whole tide of ebb.

### *The Prices of Passengers, Goods, Cattle, &c. going over at both Passages.*

A Coach, with two horses, 12s. with four, 14s. with six 16s.  
 —A Man, Woman, or Child, 4d. each; a beast the same.—A Man and Horse, 1s.—A single Horse, 8d.—Sheep, 2s. a score.  
 —Hogs, 2s. 6d. a score.

Travelling by Stage Coaches may be reckoned at five miles and a half an hour, from London; ditto, on the cross-roads, about five miles, including stops.

The expence of an express to any part of the kingdom is 3d. per measured mile, and 6d. per stage to the rider; but if sent from the General Post-Office, London, there is an additional charge of 12s. 6d. upon each express, being a fee of office.

ACCOUNT *of* POST-COACHES, &c.

**T**HE London Mail-Coach from the Angel behind St. Clements, every evening at eight, to the Bell-Inn, Gloucester, whence it returns every afternoon at three; is at the Swan or Plough, Cheltenham, every morning at ten, and every afternoon at half past four.

London and Swansea Coach, called the Free and Easy, from the Mackworth-Arms, Swansea, every Sunday and Wednesday morning at four o'clock; and from the Angel behind St. Clement's, every Tuesday and Saturday evening, at eight o'clock, in two days; is at Cheltenham every Monday and Thursday about noon, going up, and Sunday and Wednesday mornings coming down. Sleeps at Chepstow going and coming.

London Coach from Pain's Coach-office, Gloucester, every day (except Saturday) at four in the afternoon.

A Coach to Monmouth, Brecon, &c. from the above Office, every Monday and Friday morning at eight.

A Coach to Hereford from said Office, every Tuesday and Saturday morning at eleven.

A Post-Coach from the Bell-Inn, Gloucester, through Stroud, Hampton, &c. to Bath, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at six, and returns from the Saracen's-Head in Bath every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at six o'clock.

A Post-Coach from the White-Hart, Stall-street, Bath, (by way of Rodborough) to Gloucester, Worcester, Birmingham, Shrewsbury, Chester, and Holyhead, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at six o'clock; arrives at the Bell, Gloucester, at eleven; returns Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday forenoon at eleven o'clock.

A Coach from the Bell-Inn, Gloucester, to Bristol, every day (except Sunday) at eight in the morning.

A Coach from the same Inn to Bristol, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon at one.

A Coach

A Coach from the same Inn to Worcester, Birmingham, &c. every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2 in the morning.

A Post-Coach from the same Inn to Shrewsbury, &c. every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at two in the afternoon.

A Post-Coach from the same Inn to Swansea, every Wednesday and Sunday afternoon at one.

A Coach from the Booth-Hall, Gloucester, to Worcester and Birmingham, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at ten o'clock.

A Coach from the same place to Bristol, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon at two.

A Coach from the same place to Bristol every day (Sunday excepted) at eight in the morning.

A Mail-Coach to Worcester and Birmingham, from the Swan-Inn, Gloucester, every morning at one o'clock.

A Coach from the same Inn to Worcester and Birmingham, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at ten.

A Coach from the same Inn to Bristol, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at one in the afternoon.

## WAGGONS, CARRIERS, &c.

**B**YRCH's Stage Waggon from the Plough and Swan Inns, Cheltenham, every Monday morning at six, to the George, Snow-Hill, London; arrives there Thursday at three in the afternoon; returns Friday morning at eleven, and gets to Cheltenham Tuesday evening about eight.

Rowland Heane's Waggon, (late Mr. Manning's) from Westgate-street, Gloucester, every Monday and Wednesday night, to the King's-Head, Old Change, Cheapside, London, where it arrives Friday and Monday, and returns every Saturday at eleven, and Tuesday at four o'clock in the morning; calls at the Lamb-Inn, Cheltenham, every Tuesday and Thursday morning, going up. Goods from the West end of the town are left at the Green-Man and Still, Oxford Road, for both.

Yatman's

Yatman's Waggon goes to Cirencester early every Monday morning, and returns the same evening. And to Tewkesbury every Wednesday, and Gloucester every Saturday.

Benfield's Waggon, from the Ram near the Fleece, goes to the Rein-Deer, upper Northgate-street, Gloucester, every Wednesday and Saturday, and most other days.

Heane's Waggon from Gloucester to Monmouth, Abergavenny, Brecknock, Carmarthen, Haverfordwest, and all other parts of Monmouthshire and South Wales, sets out every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock.

The Hereford Waggon, from the Horse and Groom, Gloucester, sets out every Thursday morning at two o'clock.

The Waggon to Birmingham, &c. sets out from the Star, Gloucester, every Thursday afternoon at four o'clock.

Ashmore's Bristol Waggon sets out from the Star, Gloucester, every Tuesday morning at nine.

Ballard's Bristol Waggon from the same Inn, through Stroud, Hampton, &c. sets out every Tuesday and Saturday at twelve at noon.

Hemmings's and Wildey's Common Stage Cart (in 14 hours) sets out from Hemmings's, Poulteier, Wade's-Passage, Bath, and from Wildey's, Cheltenham, every Tuesday and Friday mornings during the season.

## GLoucester BARGES, TROWS, &c.

**F**ROM HEANE's and KELLOW's Warehouses, on the Quay, Worcester Wherry, every Tuesday and Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

Shrewsbury Wherry, weekly.

Bridgnorth and Shrewsbury Barges, weekly.

Worcester, Stourport, and Bewdley Barges, weekly.

Tewkesbury and Upton Barges, every Saturday evening.

Bristol Trows, three days before every full and change of the moon.

## GLOUCESTER POST-OFFICE.

*Account of the Days and Hours of the Post going out and coming in, according to the latest Regulations.*

To and from London.

*Goes out*—Every Day, (except Saturday) at 3 in the Afternoon.

*Comes in*—Every Day (except Monday) from London, at Noon.

To Cheltenham, Frogmill, Northleach, Burford, Witney, Oxford, &c.

*Goes out*—Every Day, at Three in the Afternoon.

*Comes in*—Every Day, at Noon.

*N. B. The Letters for London and these Towns must be put in the Office by Half past Two.*

To Painswick, Stroud, Minchinhampton, Cirencester, &c.

*Goes out*—Every Day, at Nine in the Morning.

*Comes in*—Every Day, at Four in the Afternoon.

To Ross and Monmouth.

*Goes out*—Every Day, at Noon.

*Comes in*—Every Day, at Four in the Afternoon.

To Mitcheldean, Colford, Hereford, Hay, Brecknock, Llandovery, Carmarthen, Cardigan, &c.

*Goes out*—Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at Noon.

*Comes in*—Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 4 in the Afternoon.

To Ledbury, Newent, and Newnham.

*Goes out*—Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at Noon.

*Comes in*—Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 in the Aftern.

To Wotton-Underedge, Bristol, Bath, the West of England, and (over the New-Passage) to Cheptow, Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Hubbertstone, and (by Packet) to Waterford, and the Southern Parts of Ireland; and to Tewkesbury, Worcester, Birmingham, Shrewsbury, Chester, Manchester, Kendal, and the North of England, North Wales, Holyhead, and (by Packet) to Dublin, and the Northern Parts of Ireland.

*Goes out*—Every Night at Ten.

*Comes in*—Every Morning at Nine.

## CHELTENHAM POST-OFFICE.

To and from London.

*Goes out*—Every Day (except Saturday) at 4 in the Afternoon.

*Comes in*—Every Day (except Monday) from 10 to 11 in the Forenoon.

To Northleach, Burford, Witney, and Oxford.

*Goes out*—Every Day at Four in the Afternoon.

*Comes in*—Every Day from 10 to 11 in the Forenoon.

To Gloucester, and all the different Lines of Road diverging from Gloucester.

*Goes out*—Every Day at 10 in the Forenoon.

*Comes in*—Every Day at 5 in the Afternoon.

*N. B.* Since the new Regulation, all Letters whatever must be put into the General Post-Office; and the above being the latest hours, Letters should be sent to the Office much earlier, that the Mail may be made up for the arrival of the Coach.

F I N I S.



*This Day is published,*

A new Edition, with Additions, of an  
**EXPERIMENTAL INQUIRY**  
CONCERNING THE  
**CHELTENHAM WATER;**  
The Diseases wherein it is indicated, and the Diet and Regimen  
necessary to its successful Use.

By A. FOTHERGILL, of BATH, M. D. F. R. S.  
Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Medical Soci-  
eties of London, Edinburgh, and Paris.

*Intrandum est in verum naturam, & penitus quid ea postulat  
pervidendum———*  
Cic.

Bath: Printed by R. Cruttwell; and sold by R. Baldwin, and J.  
Johnson, London; W. Taylor, Bath; J. Harward, Cheltenham;  
and to be had also of other Booksellers in Town and Country.







